Volume 162 No. 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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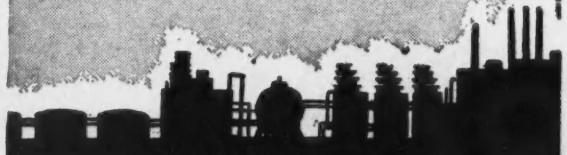

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Chloromycetin Cleared; FDA Revises Labeling

The Food and Drug Administration announced August 14 its decision to permit the continued distribution of the antibiotic drug chloromycetin under revised labeling that will caution physicians explicitly against its indiscriminate use.

Charles W. Crawford, FDA commissioner, said, "The administration has weighed the value of the drug against its capabilities for causing harm and has decided that it should continue to be available for careful use by the medical profession in those serious and sometimes fatal diseases in which its use is necessary."

He pointed out that "FDA's decision was similar in principle to one made every day by thousands of doctors throughout the country who weigh the need for a potent drug against the possibility of harm to the patient."

Reports of blood disorders attributed to chloromycetin led to a nationwide survey by the FDA late in June of the case records in hospitals and clinics. The case histories turned up by this survey were referred to the National Research Council for its aid in evaluating the information. FDA's decision last week was based on the findings and recommendations of a special committee of the council's division of medical sciences.

410 Cases Studied

The committee, made up of authorities on hematology and infectious diseases, was headed by Dr. John H. Dingle, professor of preventive medicine at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. The committee considered the records of 410 cases of serious blood disorders, of which 177 were definitely known to have been associated with the use of chloromycetin.

In sixty-one cases chloromycetin was the only drug administered. In the remaining 116 cases other drugs had also been given. In both groups fatalities to-

—*Continued on page 86*

OAP Head Appointed

President Truman has appointed Roland F. Kirks assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Alien Property. Mr. Kirks has held this post on a temporary basis since mid-June, when he replaced Harold I. Baynton, who resigned. The new appointment makes that position permanent.

Fertilizer Mixers Get Higher Price Ceilings

Manufacturers of mixed fertilizers will be permitted to increase their ceiling prices to reflect freight rate increases authorized by federal or state regulatory agencies, the Office of Price Administration announced August 13.

Supplementary regulations to the General Ceiling Price Regulation and CPR 22 will permit increases for freight rate boosts ordered since April 1, 1951. Manufacturers of mixed fertilizers have the choice of pricing these commodities under either the GCPR or CPR 22.

In the case of producers whose ceilings have already been adjusted in accordance with the Capehart amendment the new adjustments for freight costs will cover increases since July 26, 1951, earlier increases having been covered by the Capehart adjustments.

Superphosphate, Fertilizer Mixtures Sought by PMA

The Department of Agriculture last week invited bids on an estimated 35,000 tons of superphosphate and 50,000 tons of mixed fertilizer to be opened by the Production and Marketing Administration in Washington at 11 a.m., EDT, August 22.

The invitation is to establish sources of supply for 18 percent, 19 percent and 20 percent superphosphate and 0-14-14, 0-20-20, 0-10-20, 0-15-30 and 0-20-10 grades of mixed fertilizer in such quantities as may be required in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky and other states that may need the material during the period from the date of award to next July 31.

The department said that of the total estimated requirements for the entire period, approximately 10,000 tons of superphosphate and 6,000 tons of mixed fertilizer (0-10-20 or equivalent) will be required during October, November and December for use principally in the state of Vermont.

Phosphatic Fertilizers, Phosphate Rock Expansion Goals Are Fixed

A defense expansion goal for phosphatic fertilizers and phosphatic feed supplements and a separate goal for phosphate rock, were announced last week by Ralph S. Trigg, deputy administrator of the Defense Production Administration.

The goal for annual supply of phosphatic fertilizers for domestic use and exports has been set at 3,600,000 short tons, in terms of available phosphorus pentoxide, by July 1, 1954. This includes normal superphosphate, triple superphosphate, ammonium phosphate, nitraphosphate, and miscellaneous phosphetic fertilizers. Imports normally would be expected to be 40,000 to 50,000 tons. Hence, this would call for domestic production capacity of about 3,550,000 tons.

This goal represents an increase in domestic production of 1,400,000 tons over production of about 2,150,000 tons in the fiscal year 1951. Total 1951 supply was 2,183,000 tons, including both domestic production and imports.

DPA pointed out that a complicating factor is the short supply of sulphur. The goal provides that until the prospective sulphur supply suffices to meet the sulphuric acid requirements of this goal and all other sulphur needs in DPA's 1955 sulphur requirement estimates, government aid in this program will be limited by availability of sulphur.

Nitraphosphate Plants

An exception is nitraphosphate plants and other plants which use no sulphuric acid or use sulphuric acid derived from sources other than Frash-mined sulphur. With these plants, sulphur supply will not impose a limitation. DPA announced that where a firm which constructs a nitraphosphate plant desires to construct its own nitrogen units, as much of this nitrogen capacity as may be required for the firm's nitraphosphate production will be eligible for aid under the nitrogen goal. DPA also stated that expansion of capacity to produce phosphoric acid required to produce triple superphosphate or ammonium phosphate fertilizer at levels developed under this goal is included as part of the goal.

The goal for annual supply of phosphatic feed supplements has been set at 285,000 short tons in terms of available phosphorus pentoxide by July 1, 1954. These include dicalcium phosphate, defluorinated phosphate, colloidal phosphate, monocalcium phosphate and bone meal. Ordinarily imports in the fiscal year 1955 will amount to 40,000 tons, thus domestic productive capacity would call for about 245,000 tons.

Phosphatic Feed Supplements

The phosphatic feed supplements goal represents an increase in domestic production of about 125,000 tons over the fiscal year 1951. Total 1951 supply was 180,000 short tons (116,820 tons domestic and 63,180 tons imports).

An interim goal for production of phosphate rock has been set at an annual capacity of 5,000,000 long tons (phosphorus pentoxide content) by July 1, 1954. This represents an expansion of about 1,500,000 tons over the 1950-51 production of about 3,500,000 tons. DPA said it expects to review this interim goal following September 1, 1952, when revised estimates regarding the prospective availability of sulphuric acid will have been completed. More than 80 percent of the phosphate rock is used for agricultural purposes, mostly phosphatic fertilizers.

Chemical Output of 43 Materials Due to Go Up 50 Percent by 1955

Production capacity for forty-three major chemical materials in January, 1955, will be more than 50 percent greater than January, 1951, levels, the Defense Production Administration announced August 13 in connection with the release of a roundup report of chemical expansions mapped by that agency.

The report was prepared by the chemical division of the National Production Authority, which is responsible for chemical supply-requirement studies and recommendations on applications for certificates of necessity required for rapid tax amortization approval.

In releasing the summary, Dr. George E. Holbrook, director of the division, stated, "The chemical industry, by its commitments to increase production capacity, has shown clearly its desire to assure adequate supplies of critical chemicals to meet the nation's defense and civilian needs."

"In spite of the immense proportions of the chemical industry expansion goals," he continued, "the chemical industry has come forward with firm plans to meet more than two-thirds of the established goals. Many of the goals represent four or five times the expansion which would be undertaken under normal conditions." Dr. Holbrook pointed out that much of the expansion is being undertaken by the industry in areas not covered by expansion goals.

Breakdown of Goals by Categories

Included in the forty-three chemical expansion goals are eight coal chemicals, nine other organic chemicals, five solvents, eleven inorganic chemicals, four agricultural chemicals, as well as oxygen, vulcanized fiber, carbon black, activated carbon, plastic materials and penicillin.

Nine of the chemical goals already established call for a 1955 production capacity of more than double that available in 1951. The chemicals and the percentage increases being sought are:— Quinoline, 241 percent; butadiene, 165 percent; methyl chloride, 111 precent; methylene chloride, 179 percent; sodium chlorate, 113 percent; lithium compounds, 162 percent; lindane, 628 percent; plastic materials, 118 percent, and penicillin, 140 percent.

Thus far, sufficient facility expansion has been assured, through rapid tax amortization and unassisted expansion, to meet twenty-nine of the chemical expansion goals. The twenty-nine completed chemical expansion goals are:—

Coal chemicals—Anilin, anthraquinone

—*Continued on page 78*

Petroleum Benzol Expansion Running Ahead of US Goal

Petroleum industry plans for expansion of benzol production are running ahead of the government program, it was reported last week by the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

A program calling for construction of new facilities for producing 8,450 barrels a day of benzol from petroleum sources was approved last year by the Defense Production Administration. On the basis of applications for construction approval, filed with PAD, however, the industry plans to build eighteen projects with an aggregate capacity of 9,016 barrels a day. The excess of capacity over the government program is being built without the benefit of accelerated amortization, the granting of certificates being halted when the program goal was reached.

Construction already has been started on thirteen projects, PAD reported, and it is estimated that facilities with a daily capacity of 3,625 barrels will have been completed by the end of the year. By next July 1, completed new capacity is expected to reach 7,510 barrels a day and by the end of next year 8,456 barrels daily, with the remainder planned for later completion. Some completions, however, may be delayed by the effect of the recent steel strike, PAD added.

Fertilizer Bids on Formosa Shipment to Be Opened Fri.

The General Services Administration last week invited bids on 17,000 metric tons of nitrogen (approximately 80,000 metric tons of fertilizer) for delivery to the nationalist Chinese government of Formosa under a Mutual Security Agency procurement authorization, subsequently reducing those quantities by 50 percent. Bids will be opened in Washington at 1 p.m., EDT, August 22.

In the order of preference, GSA said the materials would be accepted in the form of ammonium sulphate, minimum 20 percent nitrogen, in bulk or bags not exceeding 50 kilos net weight; ammonium sulphate nitrate, minimum 25 percent nitrogen, in bulk or bags; ammonium nitrate, minimum 32 percent nitrogen, in bags, or calcium ammonium nitrate, minimum 20 percent nitrogen, in bags.

Prices are to be per metric ton (2,204.6 pounds net), f.o.b. vessel and stowed, European port, deliveries to be on the basis of approximately 25 percent of the total quantity to arrive in Formosa by September 15 or as soon as possible thereafter, and the remainder to be split into two shipments to arrive, respectively, between September 16 and October 20 and October 21 and December 1.

Soybean Meal Trading Is Stopped in Chicago

The Chicago Board of Trade last week prohibited further trading in soybean meal futures except for liquidation purposes. Similar action has been taken regularly by the board's directors over many months on expiring contracts, but last week's ruling applied to all months in which there is trading.

The ruling means that no new speculative commitments may be made. However, anyone owning soybean meal of a grade which can be delivered on futures contracts may make a sale, but only for delivery purposes.

All 1951 crop months have been at the Office of Price Stabilization's $81-a-ton ceiling for some time. Recently, all new crop months reached that level and business has reached an impasse. Trade sources reported that there is little, if any, soybean meal for sale at the OPS ceiling. However, by adding a small amount of some other ingredient, such as corn, to the meal, the resultant product may be sold as "mixed meal."

Copper Mine in DMPA Pact Exceeds Expectations on Ore

Discovery of a better grade of ore in one of the mines of the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company in Michigan will make it possible for the company to operate the mine for the present without government assistance, Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, said August 12.

The mine is the Allouez No. 3, one of four Calumet & Hecla mines in Houghton and Keweenaw Counties in Michigan's "copper country," which are covered by DMPA price assistance agreements. By mutual agreement, assistance for the Allouez has been suspended as of May 1 and will not be resumed as long as the better ore lasts, Mr. Larson said.

DMPA signed a contract with the company last January 16 guaranteeing overceiling prices for copper produced from the four mines after an examination of the operations showed that cost factors were such that the four mines would have to shut down without government assistance. A price of 29.7 cents per pound was guaranteed by DMPA for the Allouez output. The ceiling price for the Allouez is 24⅝ cents per pound.

Polyethylene Allocations Off

The National Production Authority last week announced the revocation, effective August 12, of schedule 5 to NPA order M-45, providing for the allocation of polyethylene. The recovation, NPA said, does not relieve any person of any obligation or liability incurred under the schedule, nor deprive any person of any rights received or accrued under it prior to the effective date of the revocation.

DPA New Tax Grants Include Cortisone Aid

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization on an additional number of new or expanded facilities for the production of materials in the area of the chemical industry were issued during the period July 25 to August 6 by the Defense Production Administration, the agency announced last week.

The two largest certificates—55 percent allowed on $18,451,000 and 50 percent of $18,415,000, respectively—went to Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., for penicillin output and to Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., for the production of cortisone.

The following list shows the product, applicant company, plant location, cost of the new facilities certified and the percentage allowed for rapid amortization:—

Acetylene—Air Reduction Company, Louisville, Ky., $81,715 certified and 50 percent allowed; Dye Oxygen Company, Phoenix, Ariz., $18,000 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Ammonium paratungstate—Firth Sterling Steel & Carbide Corporation, Trafford, Pa., $766,518 certified subject to revision upon determination of the cost of certain facilities, and 60 percent allowed.

Ammonium sulphate—Phillips Chemical Company, Pasadena, Tex., $1,468,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Antibiotic products—E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J., $3,442,531 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Argon—Air Reduction, four projects, one at Milwaukee, Wis., $26,352 certified; another at Los Angeles, Calif., $23,754 certified; the third at Everyville, Calif., $34,356 certified; and the fourth at Vernon, Calif., $79,064 certified, and 60 percent allowed on all.

Argon, oxygen and nitrogen—Burdette Oxygen Company of Cleveland, Youngstown, Ohio, $496,550 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Aviation alkylate—Phillips Petroleum Company, Phillips, Tex., $437,670 certified for 90 percent and $16,190 certified for 50 percent.

Butanes — Phillips Petroleum, Brazoria County, Tex., $1,100,000 certified for 90 percent, $110,000 certified for 50 percent, and $220,000 certified for 40 percent.

Coke and coal chemicals—United States Steel Company, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,700,000 certified and 45 percent allowed.

Coke and coaltar—Kemmerer Coal Co., Lincoln County, Wyo., $159,200 certified and 85 percent allowed.

Cortisone—Merck & Co., projects at Rahway and Linden, N J., $362,150 certified, and at Danville, Pa., $978,900 certified, and 50 percent allowed on each; Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., $18,415,000 certified and 50 percent allowed; Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., $3,655,902 certified and 50 percent allowed.

Cryolite—Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Nichols, Fla., $474,000 certified and 85 percent allowed.

Fluorspar, acid grade—Ozark-Mahoning Defense Company, Deming, N. Mex., $589,836 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Halocarbon oils—Halocarbon Products Corporation, North Bergen, N. J., $41,700 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Hydroforming catalyst—Houdry Process Corporation, Paulsboro, N. J., $140,000 certified and 65 percent allowed.

Metallurgical coke and coal chemicals—Pittsburgh Steel Company, Nonessen, Pa., $11,240,000 certified and 85 percent allowed.

Parenteral solutions and blood plasma equipment—Don Baxter, Inc., Glendale, Calif., $60,314 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Penicillin—Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., $18,451,800 certified and 55 percent allowed.

Polyester resins—Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J,. $349,600 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Polyethylene—Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide, South Charleston, W. Va., $1,405,700 certified and 60 percent allowed.

Polystyrene resin compounds—Bakelite Company, division of Union Carbide, Bound Brook, N. J., $1,536,250 certified and 45 percent allowed.

DMPA Approval Given To 436 Projects in Year

The Defense Materials Procurement Agency reported August 13 that it approved 436 expansion projects during the year ended June 30 to increase the supply of metals and minerals. DMPA said the projects involved an industry outlay of nearly $672,000,000. There was no breakdown available on how much the government contributed.

Bulk of the projects—ninety-six in number—were to expand iron ore production. Fifty-three projects were for copper; twenty-nine for ferro-alloys; ninety-two for lead, zinc and cadmium; five for tin; three for titanium, and 131 for a dozen or more nonmetallic minerals.

The 436 projects also include twenty-three providing for improvement of existing aluminum plants. However, they do not include new projects in the nation's major aluminum expansion program which is now being handled by the Defense Production Administration.

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Kyanite Substitute Removing Foreign Sources Dependence

American industry's dependence upon foreign kyanite is being removed rapidly through increased production of synthetic mullite, William A. White, sr., director of the miscellaneous metals and minerals division of the National Production Authority, revealed August 11.

The productive capacity of American kyanite and mullite industry now is approximately 46,000 short tons annually, with synthetic mullite accounting for about 18,000 tons, Mr. White said. That represents an increase of about 16,000 tons over the synthetic mullite produced at the start of the defense mobilization program, and production will be increased through expansion being made by the industry.

This synthetic mullite production, plus about 20,000 tons of domestic kyanite mined annually in the United States, Mr. White said, should soon total demand for kyanite and mullite by American industry. The extent of American dependence on foreign kyanite sources is shown by the following Bureau of Census figures on 1951 suppliers:—India, 10,154 tons; Kenya, 7,532 tons; Mozambique, 1,062 tons; Australia, 57 tons, and other countries, 667 tons.

Catalytic Cracking Unit Planned by Calif. Standard

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, has announced plans to build a new catalytic cracking unit at its El Segundo, Calif., refinery. Cost of the project will exceed $20,000,000, according to T. S. Peterson, president.

The chief purpose of the unit will be to convert heavy fuel oil into aviation gasoline and high grade automotive fuels. The project, it was stated, will be one of the most complex ever built by California Standard and will have a processing capacity of 36,000 barrels daily.

Cortisone Price Slashed 40 Percent by Merck & Co.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., today announced a 40 percent reduction in "Cortone," its brand of cortisone, following the start of production at its new Cherokee plant, Danville, Pa. The price cut was made possible by the greatly increased supplies of "Cortone" at reduced manufacturing costs, James J. Kerrigan, Merck president, said. Shipments of "Cortone" from Danville began last week. The new unit, which was under construction for eighteen months, more than doubles Merck's production capacity for "Cortone." "Hydrocortone," the firm's brand of hydrocortisone acetate, has also been reduced, effective today.

Dimethyl Formamide Prices Lowered Again by duPont

The Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced further price reductions on dimethyl formamide. The The price cuts, which range up to 19 percent, are the second made by duPont this year.

Representative of the new reductions on dimethyl formamide is the decrease in tankcar lots from 42 cents to 34 cents per pound, f.o.b. Strang, Tex. Earlier this year, the price had been lowered from 53 cents to 42 cents. The price cuts were attributed by the company to savings in the manufacturing operation.

Devoe Appoints Scott

L. K. Scott, director of laboratories of the Jones-Dabney Company, a division of Devoe & Raynolds Company, has been appointed manager of the technical division of Devoe. Mr. Scott succeeds Roscoe H. Sawyer, who recently resigned, while George W. Neumann, formerly assistant to Mr. Scott, has been appointed to succeed the latter as Director of industrial-marine-resins and chemicals laboratories.

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Index Decline Continues

The overall price index continued to decline last week, registering a drop of 0.31 point from the preceding week's figure. The price trend in most markets was downward, although the petroleum, agricultural chemicals and botanicals markets featured advances in varying degrees.

In the agricultural chemicals market, dried blood, hoof meal and tankage were advanced. The botanicals section was featured by rises in mullein and poppy flowers, cassia buds and French marjoram. There were no price changes among the petroleum derivatives.

On the declining side, the essential oils market showed the greatest drop. Oil of angelica root and seed fell off substantially. Also down were dillweed and lemongrass oils. Protective coatings materials were featured by declines in vermilion red, antimony oxide, Argentine casein and a rise in zinc dust. Coal chemicals were quiet. In the heavy chemicals section prime western zinc was advanced slightly and phosphorus oxychloride and trichloride were reduced. Textile chemicals featured an advance in tapioca flour.

Drug and fine chemicals prices were somewhat active, with reductions in feed grade molasses, aminophyllin and theophyllin. The fats and oils market slanted downward, although there were a few advances, notably in greases, corn oil and tallow. Among reduced items were coconut, neatsfoot, oiticica and tung oils, copra and various grades of carnauba wax.

Except for thirty-four changes in botanicals listed on page 69, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (80).
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Oil, cassia, 80c. per lb. (71).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (80).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (80).
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Pimento berry, 15c. per lb. (71).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (80).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Tapioca flour, 1¾c. per lb. (53).
Wax, bees, African, crude, 1c. per lb. (80).
Zinc dust, ½c. per lb. (75).
Metal, prime western, ½c. per lb. (40).

Prices Reduced

Aminophyllin, USP, 55c. per lb. (55).
Antimony oxide, 2c. per lb. (75).
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (75).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (80).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal. (55).
Musk, synthetic, ambrette, 25c. per lb. (71).
Ketone, 5c. per lb.
Xylol, 10c. per lb.
Oil, abies siberica, 10c. per lb. (71).
Angelica root, $30 per lb. (71).
seed, $40 per lb.
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb. (80).
N. Y., ½c. per lb.
Dillweed, 20c. per lb. (71).
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb. (71).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, 5c. per lb. (71).
Neatsfoot, 1c. per lb. (80).
Nutmeg, West Indian, 15c. per lb. (71).
Oiticica, ½c. per lb. (80).
Olive, foots, 1c. per lb. (80).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (80).
Tung, ½c. per lb. (80).
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., 1c. per lb. (40).
Trichloride, dms., c.l., 1c. per lb. (40).
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 2c. per lb. (75).
Theophyllin, anhydrous or USP, 60c. per lb. (55).
Wax, carnauba, ref., 1c. per lb. (80).
Yellow, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

August 15, 1952	August 8, 1952	August 17, 1951
109.32	* 109.63	115.44

* Revised.

Naval Stores Conservation Program for '53 Announced

The 1953 conservation program for producers of gum naval stores was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. The program is administered by the Forest Service for the Production and Marketing Administration under regulations similar to those governing PMA's agriculture conservation program. This year's rate of payment for the usual conservation practices is the same as that of a year ago.

One new practice has been added to the program. Payment of 2 cents will be made for each face (that part of the tree chipped to make the gum flow) worked by the bark chipping method whereby the operator removes only the bark from a tree to allow the flow of gum. This method replaces the old chipping method which cut through the bark into the wood.

Experiments conducted by the Forest Service show that under the bark chipping system where sulphuric acid is applied to the streak, the gum will flow twice as long and at the same rate as under the wood chipping method. One man, therefore, can manage almost twice as

—Continued on page 80

Insecticide Regulations Changes Are Proposed

Changes in the insecticide act regulations which would establish a method for renewals of economic poison registrations and modify provisions relating to permits for economic poisons for experimental work have been proposed by the Department of Agriculture.

Views and comments of interested persons have been invited by the department, to be received by September 15. They should be addressed to the chief of the insecticide division, livestock branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

The proposed revision relating to renewals of registrations is in accordance with provisions of the act authorizing cancellation of registrations at the end of a five-year period. The act became effective December 25, 1947, and the end of the five-year period is now approaching. Under the proposal, the department would notify each registrant of the end of the five-year period for the registration of a particular product. If the registrant should desire to continue the registration, the department would be notified in writing and it would be continued for another five years. This would also provide an opportunity to review the labeling and bring it up to date with current available information. If no requests were received to continue the registration, it would be cancelled and dead registrations would be removed from the files.

Changes in the provisions relative to permits for experimental use would prevent the testing of an economic poison in such a way as to be hazardous to humans through contamination of food or by contact with people where tests are performed. The proposal also would provide for limiting the quantity of a poison for use in experimental work if use of a larger quantity seemed hazardous. In addition, an ingredient statement would be required on the label of the economic poison distributed under permit for experimental purposes if it were offered for sale. Other proposed changes relate to the data which must be provided in an application for experimental permit and to the labeling on the economic poison in an experimental status. No permit is required for shipment of an economic poison for experimental use by or under the supervision of a federal or state agency authorized to conduct research on economic poisons.

Pitts. Coke Names Juhola Head of Special Research

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Dr. Arvo H. Juhola supervisor of special contract research. In his new post Dr. Juhola will supervise research under classified contracts with the Army Chemical Corps. He joined Pittsburgh Coke in 1949 as assistant supervisor of activated carbon research.

Mich. Chemical Sales Head

Alfred G. Raufer has been appointed sales director of Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich. Mr. Raufer has been Michigan Chemical's eastern sales manager for the past three years. Previously he served for ten years as eastern sales manager of the household insecticide division of Sherwin-Williams Company.

Zirconium, Hafnium Output Planned by Carborundum

The Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., will build a $2,443,000 plant in nearby Akron, N. Y., for the production of rare metals used by the Atomic Energy Commission, according to a company announcement. Carborundum Metals Company, a subsidiary, has been formed to build and operate the plant, which will produce zirconium and hafnium sponge metals.

Carborundum said it had arranged with the AEC to supply 150,000 pounds of the metals a year for the next five years for use in the construction of nuclear reactors. The plant will occupy eighteen and one-half acres. The starting date for construction was not announced.

Jefferson Makes Rowley Market Research Manager

Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, has shifted market research activities on new products from the sales department to the technical and research department, and has named Dr. B. C. Rowley market research manager. Dr. Rowley was a research physical chemist with American Cyanamid Company, New York, from 1943 to 1947, when he joined Jefferson's technical and research department. During World War II he served in a civilian capacity on various projects under the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the Manhattan Project.

Synthetic Fuel Production Proposal Called 'Premature'

The recent proposal by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman that industry turn its attention to the early construction of commercial plants for making gasoline and other liquid fuels from coal or shale (OPD, 8/4/52) last week was termed "most premature" by Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago.

"Estimates show that the cost to the consumer of products made either from coal or from shale would be substantially higher than the cost of the same products made from petroleum," Dr. Wilson said. "Shale is presently much more attractive than coal. To even approach an economic operation, however, the shale installation would have to be on a tremendous scale and would involve a large pipeline to consuming centers, and major expenditures for housing and water supply."

He pointed out that the rate of petroleum discovery is on the rise, and that the industry "is finding oil faster than it is using it." He cited several other factors "that push far into the future the time when we will need oil from coal or from shale."

In addition to constantly improving methods of finding and producing oil, he said that "in addition to the 32 billion barrels generally counted as our proved reserves, we know the location of more than 100 billion barrels, in existing fields not now recoverable by present methods at current price levels." He said that of this additional oil about 65 billion barrels may eventually be recovered by secondary methods of recovery. Finally, he pointed out that large amounts of residual fuel oil could be hydrogenated to make gasoline and other products.

"We must remember," Dr. Wilson declared, "that no one can foresee which of the processes for making synthetic gasoline will ultimately prove most economic. A year ago Secretary Chapman wanted to

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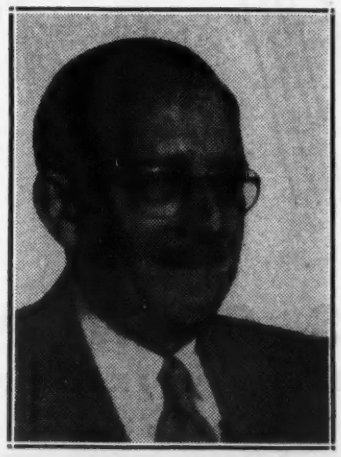
Nitric Phosphate Fertilizer Plant to Go Up in Alabama

Associated Cooperatives, Inc., Sheffield, Alabama, will construct a nitric phospate fertilizer plant at Sheffield, L. C. Salter, executive vice-president, announced last week. Associated has purchased part of old US nitrate plant No. 1 for the plant site.

Present plans call for the production of about 60,000 tons per year of the new type fertilizer. The plant will use a process based on the pilot-plant development work of the Tennessee Valley Authority. While this type of fertilizer has been made in Europe for many years it is, commercially speaking, new in this country.

Mr. Salter stated that the new process will not require the use of sulphuric acid. F. A. Faulkinberry will be in charge of the plant, and A. J. Sackett & Sons Company, Baltimore, Md., has been engaged to construct the plant.

Retiring from Innis, Speiden



H. S. Cottrell, associated with Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, for thirty-one years, will retire September 1. Mr. Cottrell started in the chemical industry in 1916 with Marden, Ortho & Hastings Corporation, Boston. He joined Innis, Speiden in 1921 as a salesman in the Ohio territory and the following year became assistant to the vice-president and sales manager. He was made manager of the chemical department in 1935, a post he held until last year when the firm was acquired by International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago. Mr. Cottrell was then named manager of sales promotion and advertising.

Paint Pricing Methods Revised for Flexibility

The Office of Price Stabilization last week revised its paint, varnish and lacquer price regulation to provide manufacturers with modified and more flexible alternative methods of establishing ceiling prices.

Revision 1 of Supplementary Regulation 6 under CPR 22, effective October 13 or at such earlier date as the manufacturer may select, will not increase ceiling prices higher than the levels already provided for under OPS regulations, but will include important new provisions to provide alternative and more flexible methods for the pricing of "industrial product" finishes and "industrial maintenance paints."

The modification is designed to overcome the problems involved in pricing certain industrial paint formulas as contrasted to what are generally referred to as "trade sales" products. As originally issued, SR 6 required a manufacturer to elect one price determining method for all his products. The modified method for pricing industrial products permits him to compute what the price of the product would have been in the base period, using his historical practice of determining price by relation to cost, using base-period standard raw materials and labor costs and markup, and applying an adjustment ratio of 115 percent.

New sellers may propose to OPS a formula method for establishing ceilings based on materials and labor costs, other manufacturing costs and markup. Reporting and filing requirements have been eliminated for sales of industrial finishes and maintenance paints except where new sellers propose a new pricing method or a base-period seller proposes a new pricing method. A simplified OPS public form No. 150 also has been devised for reporting ceilings for new commodities, but if a manufacturer elects to use a CPR 22 method to establish ceilings, he must file an OPS public form No. 8 as required under that regulation.

Provision is made whereby manufacturers may adjust ceilings established under the GCPR as provided for under SR 2 to CPR 22, where applicable. Manufacturers also may use SR 17 and SR 18 to CPR 22, which provide for adjustments under the Capehart amendment.

"Industrial product finishes" are defined to include any organic product specifically formulated to meet the conditions of application and use of the article to which applied, and applied to such article as part of the manufacturing process of the article.

"Industrial maintenance paints" are defined to include any organic product specifically formulated to meet special conditions in the maintenance and use of equipment and facilities in breweries, chemical plants, food products processing plants, rubber plants, textile mills and highway and railroad bridges, highways, highway posts and guard rails, railroad rolling stock, locomotives and omnibuses, and commercial and maritime vessels.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Expands Cincinnati Plant

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence, R. I., has announced the completion of a series of expansion moves at its Harkness & Cowing division plant in Cincinnati, Ohio. Among the equipment additions to the plant is a new molecular still, manufactured and installed by Distillation Products Industries, a division of Eastman Kodak Company. A completely new esterification unit has also been installed.

The expansion came as a result of an earlier Arnold, Hoffman decision to move its synthetic products operations adjacent to its basic raw materials production at Cincinnati. Arnold, Hoffman said that the move was also necessitated by the fact that its Dighton, Mass., plant, which formerly housed the synthetic products manufacturing unit, had greatly expanded its vat dyestuff facilities.

Sulphur Production Started By Ind. Standard at Whiting

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has started production of sulphur in a new plant at its Whiting, Ind., refinery. Most of the Whiting production of fifty-five tons per day of sulphur will be converted to sulphuric acid on existing plant facilities for use in alkylation and treating operations. The new plant will extract hydrogen sulphide from by-product fuel gases produced in the Whiting refinery and convert it into sulphur of 99.9 percent purity.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Critics of the farm aid programs that paid farmers for not producing, or paid them for doing things for improvement of their farms that many of them would have done anyway will be pleased to know that at long last Uncle Sam is going to expect the farmers to do a little more of the conservation practices of their own volition.

Maybe the heat of the campaign of this political year generated by city folks protesting about the way the government has been spending its money is blowing too hot on the neck of Secretary Brannan, but whatever it is, it has been decided to change the rules of granting benefits to the farmers, and this year they are not supposed to get payments for conservation projects they ordinarily would have carried out at their own expense without government aid.

Agriculture officials said that up to now a farmer has been able to get government help in buying lime or phosphate fertilizer for grasses and legumes. Next year, a farmer still may get government fertilizer to start his grasses or legumes, but once the crop takes hold, the farmer will be expected to buy any further fertilizer needed. Emphasis of the program will be on shifting assistance away from those practices that are now becoming standard operations on well-run farms so that the funds available to the department will be used to carry out conservation measures that are over and above what the farmers might be expected to carry out with their own resources and on their own initiative.

Congress appropriated $251,000,000 for conservation payments for next year's crop, which is about $10,000,000 less than was provided for during the current year. Officials believe that once the initial cost of fertilizing, etc., has been paid by the government the farmers will carry on the necessary work and probably spend out of their own pockets just about as much money as the department contributes.

Renegotiation Expenses

Contractors have been put on notice by the Renegotiation Board not to try to charge up the operation of yachts for personal use, entertainment of government officials, gifts to persons acting for the government, excessive commissions to agents, and payments to five percenters, as items against renegotiable defense contracts. Though these may be legitimate business expenses for income tax purposes, they do not automatically qualify as expenses for renegotiation purposes.

Renegotiation staff bulletin No. 6, prepared for the guidance of Renegotiation Board personnel and others concerned, says that charges for entertainment of or gratuities to persons acting on behalf of the government are not included in general overhead or otherwise claimed as a charge, either in whole or in part, to renegotiable business. Excessive commission payments to brokers or selling agents should be disallowed where windfalls occur through agreements which have become "unreasonable" because of

—Continued on page 38

Isco products—Chemicals, gums, waxes, white goods, absorption bases—are backed by sales, service and warehousing facilities in many cities across the country.

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BOSTON GLOVERSVILLE CHICAGO CLEVELAND PHILADELPHIA

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 14-19.

American College of Apothecaries, annual convention, Warwick hotel, Philadelphia, August 21-23.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Schenley hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12-14.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, accounting section, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 27-29.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Netherland-Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 20-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, centennial meeting, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, August 17-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8-10.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., September 9-11.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Market Research Association, Mont Tremblant Lodge, Province of Quebec, Canada, September 25-26.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 7-9.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, September 25-28.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.

Flax Institute of the United States, annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-7.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law division of the American Bar Association, annual meeting, Clift hotel, San Francisco, Calif., September 17-18.

International Grassland Congress, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 17-23.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 25.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 3-5.

National Chemical Exposition, Coliseum, Chicago, September 9-13.

National Fertilizer Association, fall meeting, Roney Plaza hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., November 19-21.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 10-12.

National Standardization Conference, Chicago, September 8-10.

National Wholesale Druggist Association, annual meeting, Ambassador and Ritz Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., September 28-October 1.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., September 11-14.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, October 28.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, September 10.

Fred Lodge Leaves NFA

Fred S. Lodge, secretary and treasurer, and one-time acting president of the National Fertilizer Association, has retired from active service after eighteen years with the organization. Mr. Lodge served with Armour & Co. before joining NFA, from 1908 to 1933, rising with that concern from chemist to assistant director of manufacturing. Although severing his active connections with the association, he will continue to serve NFA in an advisory capacity.

Oil Group to Hear Chapman

Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman will deliver the principal address before the summer meeting of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, to be held September 1 to 3 at Banff, Alberta, Canada. Secretary Chapman's topic will be "Petroleum Conservation and Defense," and will deal with cooperation between the states, the federal government and the Dominion of Canada in oil and gas conservation.

Oils, Fats, Consumption: June

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in June, 1952, totaled 1,258,549,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	305,283,000
Paint and varnish	48,321,000
Processing	313,524,000
Refining	398,699,000
Soap	102,119,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
	Crude	Refined
Babassu—		
Refining	.....	[1] .....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other	.....	.....
Castor—	No. 1.	No. 3.
Refining	[1]	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	96,000	293,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	264,000	13,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[1]	23,000
Other uses	3,430,000	[2]229,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	1,061,000
Paint and varnish	.....	[2] .....
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	253,000
Cocoaut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	30,469,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	6,927,000
Hydrogenation	.....	3,590,000
Fat-splitting	4,875,000	.....
Shortening	.....	2,205,000
Sulphonation	36,000	.....
Other edible products	.....	3,337,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Soap	6,807,000	8,034,000
Paint and varnish	.....	339,000
Other uses	1,048,000	[3]761,000
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	200,000
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[2]1,012,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	20,906,000	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	.....
Deodorizing	.....	2,303,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	6,605,000
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	.....
Other edible uses	[1]	8,347,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[3]54,000	144,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	86,515,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	.....	42,220
Deodorizing	.....	[1] .....
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	42,937,000
Shortening	.....	18,303,000
Oleomargarine	.....	6,706,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,283,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	[3]85,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	[2]	342,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	1,096,000	833,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	45,000
Lubricants and greases	116,000	[2] .....
Other uses	929,000	186,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	[2]	121,000
Other uses	440,000	498,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[3]756,000
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	19,664,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	11,923,000	15,684,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	6,371,000	814,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[3]3,399,000	[3]3,314,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	317,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,000,000
Other uses	.....	94,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	74,000
Soap	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	[3]185,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	611,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	210,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	171,000	.....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	22,000	.....
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[2] .....
Other edible uses	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	8,000
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	.....	.....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	.....	83,000
Hydrogenation	.....	949,000
Deodorizing	.....	2,427,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	185,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[2] .....
Other edible uses	.....	588,000
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	[3]162,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	[3]143,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	[2] .....
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	185,347,000	.....
Fat-splitting	367,000	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	58,000
Hydrogenation	.....	75,667,000
Deodorizing	.....	12,461,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	55,297,000
Oleomargarine	.....	7,239,000
Other edible uses	.....	8,747,000
Soap	105,000	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	544,000	5,604,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	42,000	13,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	1,768,000
Other uses	4,483,000	[3]6,476,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	536,000
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	.....	3,460,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	523,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	.....	10,114,000
Fat-splitting	.....	585,000
Hydrogenation	.....	[1]453,000
Sulphonation	.....	[1]72,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	12,442,000
Shortening	.....	[1]32,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[2] .....
Other edible uses	.....	[1]781,000
Soap	.....	[1]458,000
Paint and varnish	.....	618,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	84,000
Chemicals	.....	[1]1,325,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1]320,000
Other uses	.....	[1]9,883,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,658,000
Other uses	.....	[3]749,000
Grease, no specified—		
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	5,100,000
Winterizing	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	.....	[2] .....
Pressing	.....	5,546,000
Soap	.....	19,893,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	993,000
Other uses	.....	[3]194,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	12,287,000	6,251,000
Oleomargarine	[2]	.....
Hydrogenation	3,572,000	[2] .....
Other edible uses	389,000	420,000
Soap	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	[2] .....
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	732,000	.....
Oleomargarine	384,000	.....
Other edible uses	108,000	.....
Soap	[2]	78,000
Other uses	[2]	174,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening	.....	6,242,000
Oleomargarine	.....	1,122,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,2[illegible]2,000
Other edible uses	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Hydrogenation	414,000	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....	.....
Shortening	1,791,000	578,000
Soap	[2]	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	.....
Other uses	[2]18,000	6,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	23,323,000	.....
Fat-splitting	10,217,000	.....
Hydrogenation	749,000	[2] .....
Pressing	[2]	.....
Sulphonation	421,000	230,000
Shortening	.....	.....
Other edible uses	.....	.....
Soap	39,157,000	16,623,000
Lubricants and greases	1,525,000	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	106,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	4,615,000
Soap	459,000
Lubricants and greases	556,000
Other uses	[3]7,372,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	1,873,000
Other uses	[2] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	176,000
Paint and varnish	58,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]85,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2] .....
Other uses	[2] .....
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
All uses	[2] .....
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	184,000
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	208,000
Soap	733,000
Paint and varnish	22,000
Chemicals	628,000
Lubricants and greases	243,000
Other uses	[2]1,181,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	20,000
Soap	190,000
Paint and varnish	146,000
Lubricants and greases	217,000
Chemicals	613,000
Other uses	[2]2,977,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2] .....
Soap	2,107,000
Paint and varnish	1,574,000
Lubricants and greases	34,000
Chemicals	399,000
Other uses	[2]8,574,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 per cent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	13,007,000
Soap	2,759,000
Paint and varnish	80,000
Other uses	[2]92,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	1,412,000
Fat-splitting	2,020,000
Hydrogenation	6,795,000
Sulphonation	433,000
Pressing	[2] .....
Shortening	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	634,000
Soap	911,000
Paint and varnish	146,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2] .....
Chemicals	2,462,000
Lubricants and greases	586,000
Other uses	20,935,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."
[2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

ACS Fertilizer Unit Sets Program Plans

The division of fertilizer and soil chemistry of the American Chemical Society has announced the program for its meeting which will be held September 17 to 19 in Atlantic City, N. J.

The opening day's session will feature a symposium on "Potential of Fertilizer for More Efficient Crop Production," with F. E. Bear presiding. Papers on the subject will be presented by Mack Drake, reporting on the northeastern region, K. C. Berger on the middle west, James A. Naftel on the south and John P. Conrad on the west.

Fertilizer Technology

On the morning of September 18, the program will be concerned with "Fertilizer Technology." A paper on "Chemical and Physical Properties of Ammoniated Superphosphate" will be presented by F. L. Turbett and J. G. MacArthur. Louis E. Andres will discuss "The Prevention of Reversion of P_2O_5 in Calcium Phosphate and Its Application to the Manufacture of Fertilizers in an Alkaline Medium." A paper by L. D. Yates, F. T. Nielsson, E. J. Fox and R. M. Magness will be presented, entitled, "Superphosphates by Acidulation of Rock Phosphate with Mixtures of Sulphuric and Phosphoric Acids and With Phosphoric Acid Alone." David McKnight, J. F. Anderson, jr., M. M. Striplin, jr., and T. P. Hignett will offer a paper on "Partial Replacement of Sulphuric Acid with Nitric Acid in Making Superphosphate." G. L. Bridger and D. R. Boylan will discuss "Fertilizer by Fusion of Rock Phosphate with Magnesium and Potassium Sulphates."

At the afternoon session on September 18, A. B. Pettit will speak on "Scrubbing Systems for Fluorides in Superphosphate Plants" and M. H. Pickard will have as his topic "Mining and Processing of Borates in California." W. H. MacIntire and T. B. Stansel will present a paper on "Steam Catalysis in Expediting Flucocalcinations of Dolomite and Limestone Fines at Low Temperatures." G. I. Bridger and J. W. Markey will present as their topic "Determination of Source and Distribution of P_2O_5 in Triple Superphosphate by Radioactive Phosphoric Acid." W. A. Morgan and R. D. Kralovec will offer a paper on "Chemical Method for Available Fertilizer Nitrogen in Urea-Formaldehyde Compositions."

Magnesic Minerals and Soils

On the closing day there will be a general session, with the following presenting papers:—W. H. MacIntire, W. M. Shaw and J. B. Young on "Reactivities Between Magnesic Minerals and Soils—A Four-

—*Continued on page 87*

Drug Law Organization To Meet September 17-18

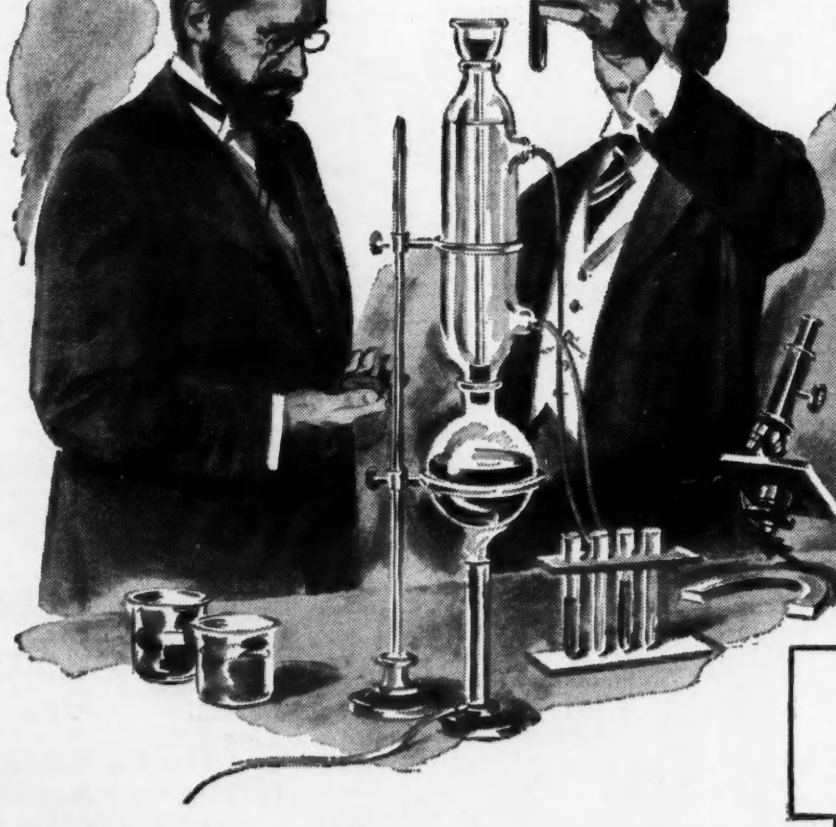
The Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of the American Bar Association has announced the program for its annual meeting, which will be held September 17 and 18 at the Clift hotel, San Francisco.

The opening session will begin with a statement by Charles W. Dunn, chairman, followed by the report of the secretary, James M. Best. An address on the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act will be given by George P. Larrick, deputy United States commissioner of food and drugs. Papers on various aspects of the act will be presented by the following:—Charles S. Rhyne, "Its Price Restitution Enforcement," Benjamin F. Stapleton, jr., "Its Construction in Bireley Case,' and Arthur A. Dickerman, Los Angeles attorney for FDA, and Eugene M. Elson, "Its Adequate Directions Requirement for Drugs."

The following day's program will open with an address on revision of the Canadian food and drugs act by Robert E. Curran, legal adviser to the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare. A paper on the food standards law of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act will be presented by Dr. R. R. Williams, chairman of the committee on definitions and standards of identity for food of the food and nutrition board of the National Research Council. Supplemental comments on that law will be made by H. Thomas Austern and Michael F. Markel.

Papers will be presented on general aspects the food, drug and cosmetic law by the following:—Thomas W. Christopher, associate professor of law at Emory University, "Constitutional Questions Under State Law;" Wayne D. Hudson, deputy attorney general of California, "Law School of Instruction in This Law," and Melvin E. Mensor, attorney for the California Packing Corporation, "How One Canner Handles Product Liability Claims."

Interesting Facts about THEOPHYLLINE



Theophylline, prepared in 1895 by Fischer and Ach, was the first xanthine derivative to be synthesized.

THEOPHYLLINE is widely used in the form of its soluble double salt with ethylene diamine, known as aminophylline.

Theophylline and aminophylline are smooth muscle relaxants and are employed in the treatment of bronchial and cardiac asthma. Theophylline also acts as a myocardial stimulant and diuretic.

Both Theophylline U.S.P. and Aminophylline U.S.P. are among the fine chemicals produced by Merck.

For Fine Chemicals—*Look First to Merck*

ANTIBIOTICS	CITRATES	MAGNESIUM SALTS	THEOBROMINE
BISMUTH SALTS	EPHEDRINES	MERCURIALS	THEOPHYLLINES
BROMIDES	IODIDES	QUININES	VITAMINS
CAFFEINE	IRON SALTS	SULFONAMIDES	ZINC SALTS

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 15 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - .67
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic, anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetortholuidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ - .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see MO)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.60

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh), bbls. same basis, lb. .65 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms lb. .28¾- .30

Caprylic, 90%, dms lb. .28¾- .30

Cassello, dms, frt alld lb 1.44 - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 3.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't, lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .19 - .20¼
double dist., dms lb. .20½- .21¼

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼- .12½
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .13

Cresylic coaltar, dom. 50% above 207°C. non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
205° to 207° C non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 - 1.00
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63

211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib dms. works lb. .31 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 Nom.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —

tanks, works lb. .33½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots., fib cns. kilo or more gram 1.60 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .142 - .17
l.c.l., works lb 14½ - .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms lb .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½ - .31½
dms. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —

Glutamic, 99½% laevo, fib, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, basis 100%, bbls., works lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls. works lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .083 - —

Acid, hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms, works lb. 10.00 - —

J, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ - .21
50%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690

plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾ - —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ - .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 - —

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .26¾ - .28
60%, dms lb. .19¾ - .21

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2095- .2145
water-white, dms lb. .2395- .2445

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. 76½- .80

Molybdic, dms 85-92% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - 36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .24¾- .26

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.56 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13½- .14¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .16 - .17¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - .1715

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.70 - 4.00

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95

Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —

Acacia—Acid, Phenylacetic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled		larly
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
		dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	pf.	proof
		e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels			pt.	point
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point			refd.	refined
b.p.l.	hone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
		fus.	fused	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
		imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
		indust.	industrial	ship't.	shipment
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
com'l	commercial	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cps.	centipoises	min.	minimum	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cryst.	crystal	m.p.	melting point	W	west
cs.	cases	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
ctns.	cartons	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
cyls.	cylinders				
dbl.	double				
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phenylcinchonic—Alcohol, Salicyl

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works, frt alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works.. lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works..... lb. .08½- .09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls..... lb .55 —
dms., small..... lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls ..... lb .32 .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .263 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls ..... lb 2.76 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l. works gal. .36 - —
whse. ..... gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works ..... lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs ..... lb. .35 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. .. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls .. lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls ..... lb .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .85½- .88
l.c.l., works..... lb. .86 - .88½
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¾- .14
single dist., dms..... lb. .12¼- .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs.... lb. .12 - .13¼
single pressed, bgs..... lb. .11½- .12¾
triple-pressed, bgs..... lb. .14¼- .15½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .63 .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works..... ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works..100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works..... ton.20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works..... ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11¼- .11¾
8 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.. lb. .14¾- .20⅝
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms ..... lb. .10½- .11¾
hydrogenated, dms..... lb. .10½- .11¾
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.51 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .45½- —
smaller lots..... lb. .46 - —
100-lb. dms..... lb. .47 - —
small dms ..... lb. .49 .55
imported, bgs..... lb. .36 .40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. .74 —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb .17½- —

Acid, trichloroacetic, bots..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works... lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls..... lb .25 - .35
root, bls..... lb .55 - .60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots..... oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works..... lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works ..... lb .43 - —
ACTH, bots..... gm.40.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Agaric, white, bls ..... lb 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls..... lb. .25 .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.55 - 2.57
powd., bbls..... lb. 2.59 - 2.61
tech., cryst., bbls ..... lb. 1.03 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l..... lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, ref'd, 126°-132° C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt alld. E..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .22½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .19 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms ..... lb. .64 - .80
tech., dms., dlvd..... lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .15 - —
synthetic normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .15 - —
secondary, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .13 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.37 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .72 .95
smaller lots..... lb. .72 - 1.00
Cinnamic, bots..... lb. 2.25 - 3.20
Decyl, bots ..... lb. 1.70 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal .68½- .69½
l.c.l. dlvd., same basis gal. .72½- .78½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .56½- .57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .73½- .78½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .57½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .57 - .57½
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .72 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .68
l.c.l. same basis .... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis .... gal. .55 - .56
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .73 - .78½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .57 - .57½
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies gal. .69½- .70
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .73½- .79
tanks, same basis..... gal. .57½- .58
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 1.34½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. 1.38½- 1.43½
tanks, same basis .... gal. 1.22½- —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68½- .70½
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .72½- .79½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56½- .58½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66½- .68½
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .70½- .77½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- .56½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70 - .72
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .74 - .81
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .58 - .59½
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .68½- .70
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .72½- .79
tanks, same basis..... gal. .56½- .58
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.62 -20.64½
l.c.l., same basis .. gal.20.66 -20.73½
tanks, same basis .... gal.20.50 -20.52½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .67 - .69½
l.c.l., same basis . gal. .71 - .78½
tanks, same basis .. gal. .55 - .57½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.72 -21.74½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal.21.76 -21.83½
tanks, same basis..... gal.21.60 -21.62½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works... lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14¾- .15
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½- .16
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .5050- .5225
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .5550- .5640
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .3850- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.... gal. .52¾- .53
gal. .52¾- .53
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .57¾- .58
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .40¾- .41
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.... gal. .55 - .56¾
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .60 - .61
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .43 - —
Lauryl, bots..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms..... lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots, works lb. .77½- .81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .10 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).

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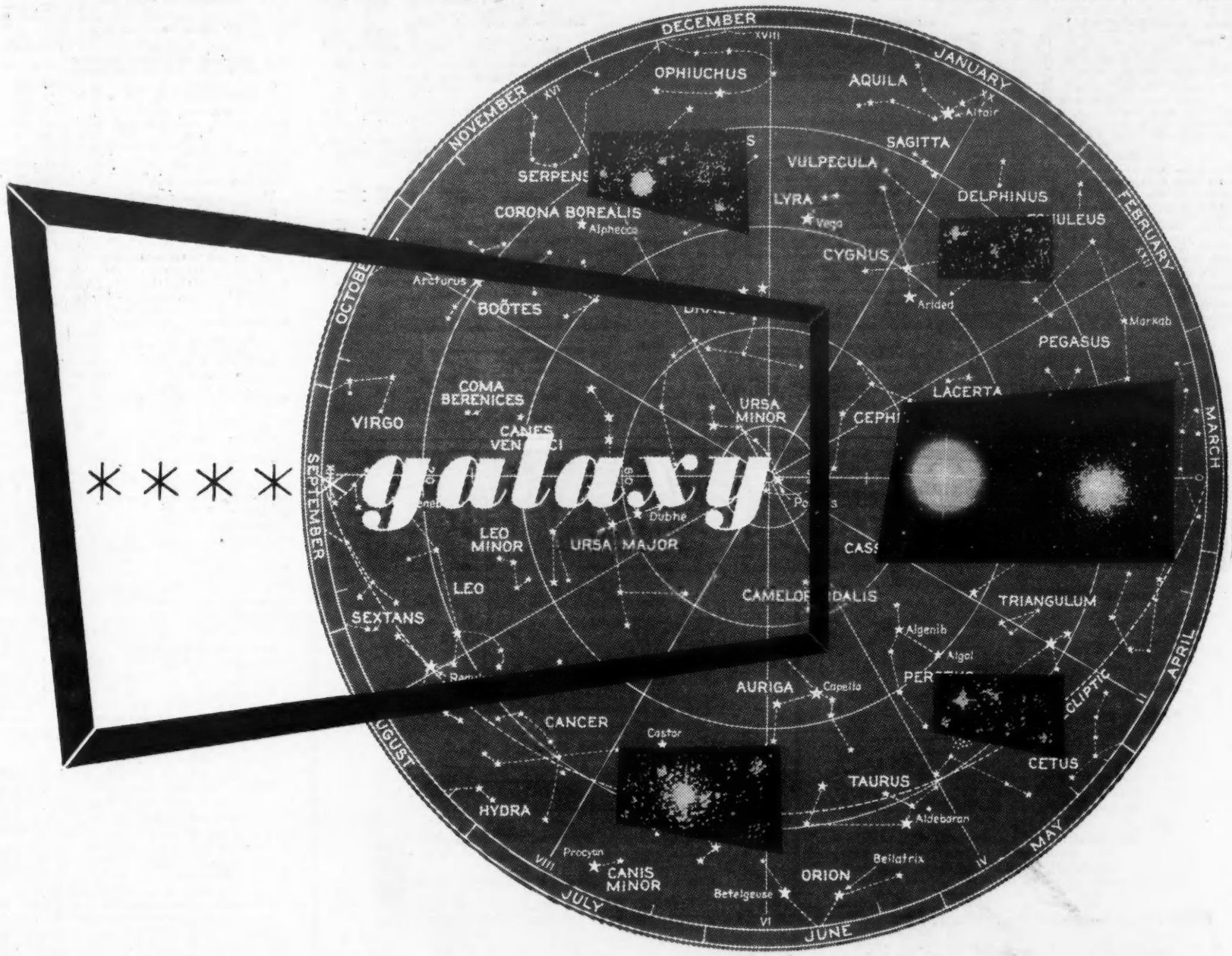

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...which means the manufacture of that healthy number of pharmaceuticals has been entrusted to our creative skill. In fact, if we laid our control cards for these products on the table, they'd stack over 66 feet high!

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Alcohol, Tetrahydrofurfuryl—Amphetamine Sulphate

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .45 - .46
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt., alld lb. 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - —
solution, 20%, dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld lb. 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld gal. 7.40 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, chys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .38
powdered, cs. lb. .40 - .41
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., c.l., works. frt. equald lb. .39½- .40½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - .50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .20 - .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¼- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
Aluminum chloride, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Formate, basic solution, chys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 85.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots. lb. .20 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots lb. .19 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .10 - .12
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.30 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 - 80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 - 82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls. works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¼
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .75 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —

Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

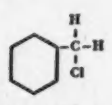
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 40.00 - 45.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 - 54.50
bulk, works ton. 47.00 - 51.50
purified, dms., works lb. .07½- .08½
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton. 211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works ton. 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld ton. 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, chys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, chys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb. 32.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 32.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00

Hooker Chemical Guide (ONE OF A SERIES)

USE this handy reference to save time in selecting high quality chemicals.

HOOKER TOLUENE DERIVATIVES

BENZYL CHLORIDE



Synonym: Alphachlorotoluene
Formula: $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$
Appearance: Clear, colorless to light yellow liquid.

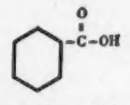
TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	126.5
Freezing Point	—43° C
Distillation Range (Refined) 5° or less incl.	179.4° C
Distillation Range (Tech.)	6° to 10° incl. 179.4° C
Specific Gravity (Refined), 15.5°/15.5° C	1.107
Specific Gravity (Tech.), 15.5°/15.5° C	1.106

USES

Intermediate: Chemicals, dyestuffs, rubber accelerators, gasoline gum inhibitors, perfume bases, plasticizers, resins, wetting agents, pharmaceuticals.

BENZOIC ACID



Synonym: Phenylformic Acid
Formula: C_6H_5COOH
Appearance: White, odorless, crystalline solid. USP grade in powdered form; Technical grade in powdered or bead form.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES, USP GRADE

Molecular Weight	122.1
Melting Point	122.0° C
Benzoic Acid	99.3% Min.
Water	0.2% Max.

USES

Intermediate: Dyes, pharmaceuticals, perfumes.
Textile: Dyeing assistant, dye stripping agent, preservative for sizing.
Preservative: Foods, cosmetic creams, lotions, tobacco.

SODIUM BENZOATE

Synonym: Benzoate of Soda
Formula: C_6H_5COONa
Appearance: White, odorless, crystalline solid in flake or powdered form. Available in USP or Technical grades.

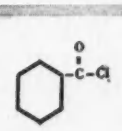
TYPICAL PROPERTIES, USP GRADE

Molecular Weight	144.1
Sodium Benzoate	99+%
Benzoic Acid	0.2% Max.
Water	0.5% Max.

USES

Preservative: For foods such as tomatoes, fruit juices, syrups, margarine; also preservative for pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations, tooth paste.
Corrosion Inhibitor: For glycol anti-freeze solutions, chlorinated solvent type metal cleaners, etc.
Chemical Intermediate: Dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals.

BENZOYL CHLORIDE



Formula: C_6H_5COCl
Appearance: Clear, colorless liquid.

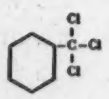
TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	140.5
Freezing Point	—0.9° C
Boiling Point	198° C
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5° C	1.219

USES

Chemical Intermediate: Introduce benzoyl group into organic compounds.
End Products: Benzoyl peroxide, benzophenone and benzyl benzoate.
Derivatives: Include polymerization catalysts, bleaching agents, perfumes, dyes and pharmaceuticals.

BENZOTRICHLORIDE



Synonyms: Alphatrichlorotoluene
Phenyl Chloroform
Formula: $C_6H_5CCl_3$
Appearance: Clear, colorless liquid.

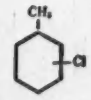
TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	195.5
Freezing Point	—5° C
Distillation Range	219° to 223° C
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5° C	1.380

USES

Intermediate: Chemicals and dyestuffs.

MONOCHLOROTOLUENE



Synonym: Methylchlorobenzene
Formula: $CH_3C_6H_4Cl$
Appearance: Clear, colorless to straw colored liquid.

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	126.5
Freezing Point	below —45° C
Distillation Range	158.3° to 161.7° C
Specific Gravity, 15.5°/15.5° C	1.080

USES

Solvent: Rubber and synthetic resins.
Intermediate: Manufacture of rubber accelerators, chemicals.

For more information on items listed, drop a note on your letterhead to HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY, 1 Forty-Seventh St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. • TACOMA, WASH. • WILMINGTON, CALIF.

HOOKER® CHEMICALS

2-558

From the Salt of the Earth

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾ - .30¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .31¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - .29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1 75 - 1 83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. 77 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls lb. 60 - 70
imported bls lb. .50 - 80
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - 42
Anilin oil, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld. lb .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. 18 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
Chinese, star, bgs lb. .6) - .70
Czech, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
Mexican, bgs lb. .13½ - .14
Spanish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs lb. 13 - .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2 35 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, ton-lots, works. lb. .80 - —
less than ton lots, bbls., works. lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .30½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½ - .37½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, paus, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, chys. lb. 29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23 40 - 23 90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo 77 00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. 26.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), b's. lb. .65 - .66
root, bls lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd, bbls, dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1.300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675 00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 556 00 - —
3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371 00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348 00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321 00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 116 50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78 00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 65 00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46 00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39 00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37 00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 27 00 - —

Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.

Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton. 34 00 - —
select, 350°F fusing point, bgs, c.l., same basis ton 38 00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37 00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34 00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ton. 21 00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.00 - 11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.60 - 6.50

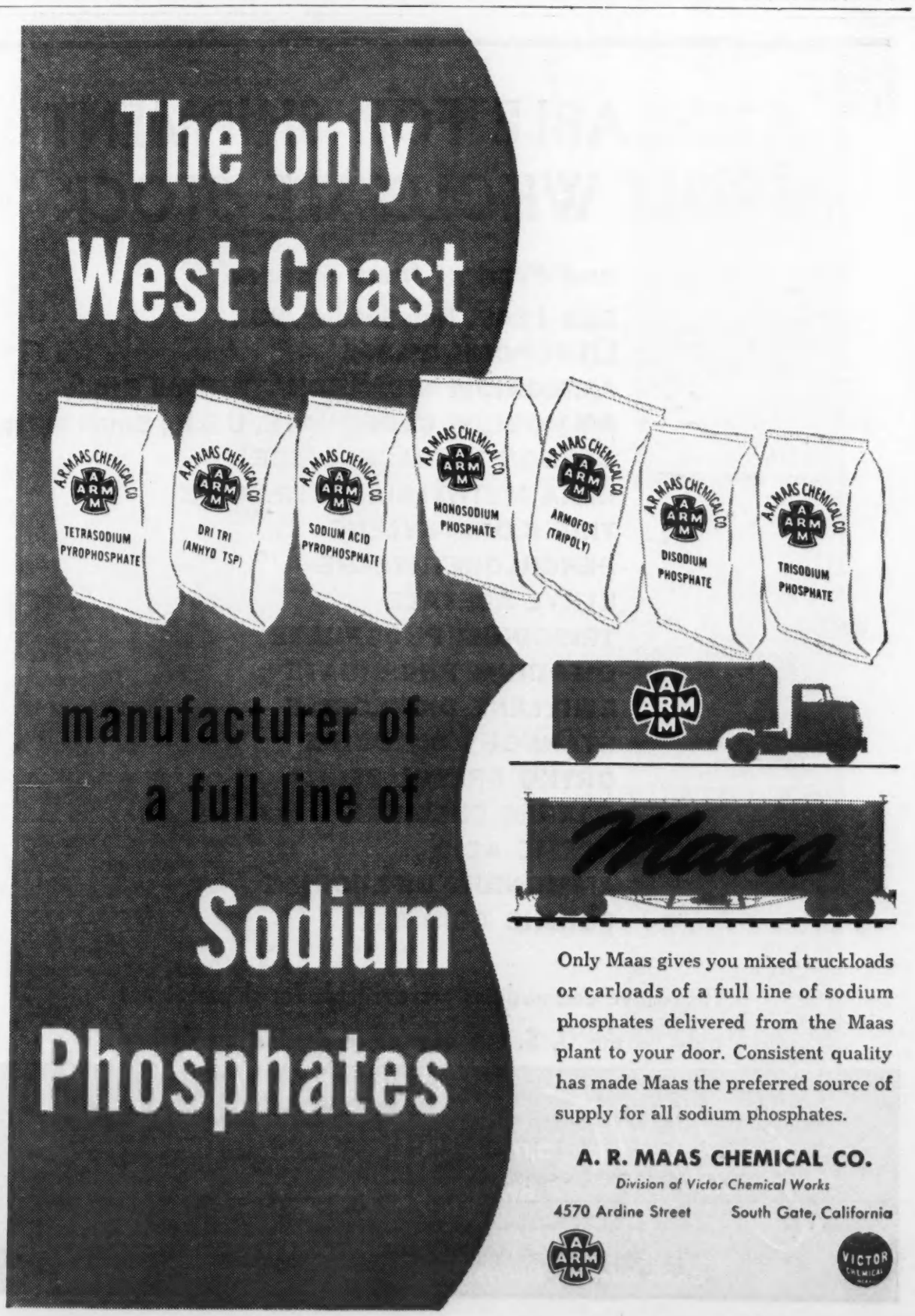
B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1 45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100 lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5 25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 85 50 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 95 50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd, bgs., c.l., works bgs ton. 152 00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 - 200.00
Iodide, bots. lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works ton. 250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. 14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 71.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 81.50 - —

Baryte ore, approx. 94%, $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9 40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
90-75%, bgs, mines ton 20 00 - —
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 37 60 - 37 85
ex-whse, N Y ton 53 45 - 61 75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9 50 - 10 00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Bentonite 200 mesh bgs, works ton 12 50 -
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 71 40 - —
5 ton lots ton 68.90 - —
ex dock 10 ton lots ton 57 00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l. ton. 69 70 - —
5-ton lots ton. 67 20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ton 55 00 - —
Benzal chloride, chys, works lb 22 - 23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. 74 - 79
tech., chys, dms lb 49 - 54
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms, c.l, works, gamma unit lb. .013 - .015
l.c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .019 - 021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - 02¼
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0275 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335 - 0400
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls, frt. alld lb. 94 - —

Benzocaine, dms lb. 2.45 - 3.50
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N Y gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Loram, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia Pa gal. .37 - .39
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .37 - —
Syracuse N Y gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .38¼ - —
Youngstown Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. 46¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, chys., frt. equald lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, chys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 20½ - 23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. 21½ - 24½
Peroxide, pure, fib cns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, l.c.l., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.03
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, l.c.l., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech, chys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns lb 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots lb 1.65 - 1.85

Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.60 - 9.40
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Berberis root, bls lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulphate, cns lb 35.00 - 36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline 98%, dms., works lb 1 05 - —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs, ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib, dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —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Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs. l.c.l., ship't point lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- .21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .25 - .30
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .38 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .60 - .61

Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 7.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —

Blue, milori, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39¾- .45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis, regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .33⅓
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefag, root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Bonemeal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E. ton.70.00 - —
steamed, works, E ton.75.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip.).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .49

Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 - .221
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - .241
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms. works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis. lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .33 - .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 - .29
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¼- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27¼
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.56 - 6.75
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms. lb. 5.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.30 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40

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in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dld. E. of Rockies. cs.21.00 -23.00
100-lb. lots, same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Manganate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs. works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .1830- .1930
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1880- .2015
tanks, same basis lb. .1394- .1660
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .55 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., ea lb. .70 - .75
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0772- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0822- —
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs. lb. 4.25 - —
medium, cs., afloat lb. 3.40 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Mangalore type, cs lb. 2.50 - 2.55
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.40 - 2.45
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15

Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta, 10% alpha, ampuls..100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram ampuls..gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz can, per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram..lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works million units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .27 - .28
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg., lots or more, ex dock lb. .19 - .19½
other origins, rennet, bgs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, ex dock lb. .21½- .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm., lots, same basis lb. .25 - —

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. afloat lb. .14½- .15
longstick lb. .17 - .17½
shortstick, bls lb. .16 - .17
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .23 - .23½
broken, bls lb. .22 - —
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½- .28
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .33 - .36
medium, bls lb. .38 - .49
thin, bls lb. .52 - .54
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. .58 - .59
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.170.00 -Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .37 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .27 - .27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .43 - .48
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —

Calciferol—Chalk, Precipitated

Cellulose acetate, molding and extrusion transparent, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .66 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00

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50% or 73% strength
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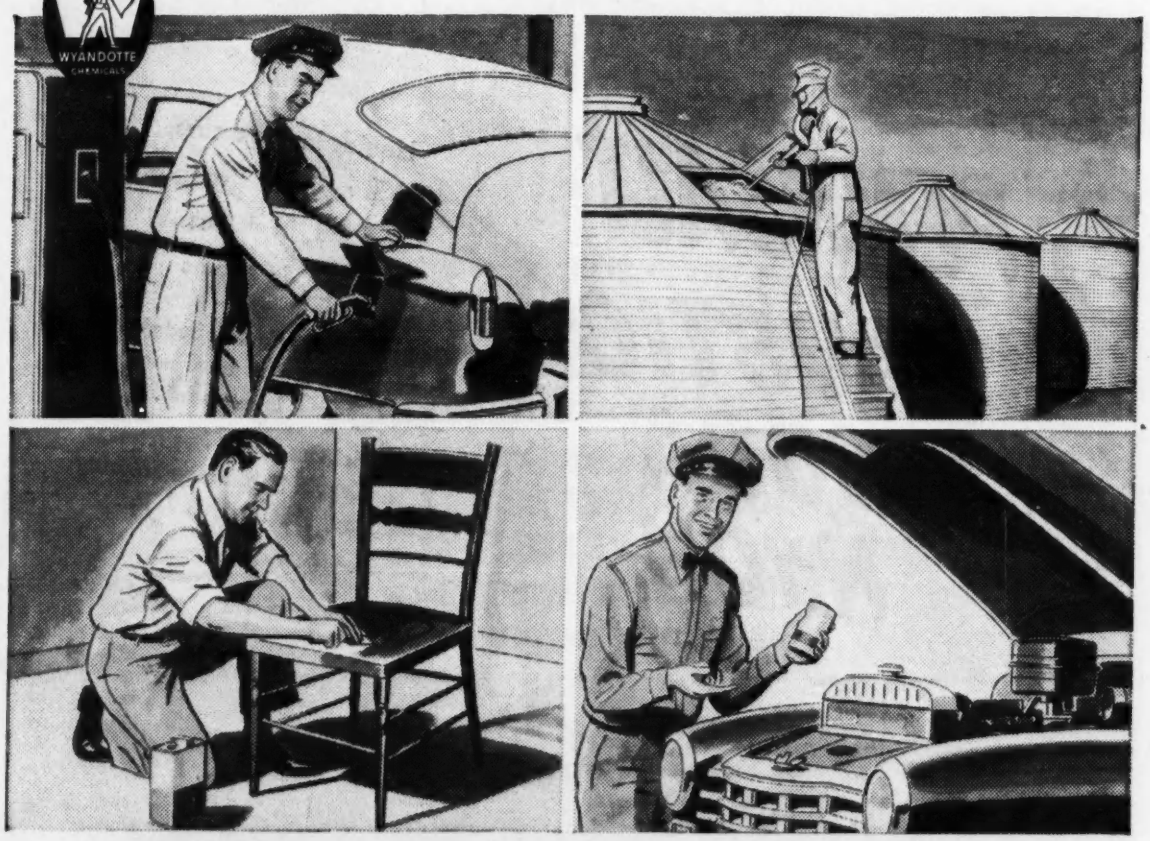
Chamomile Flowers—Copperas

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs.	lb.	.80	Nom.
Roman, cs.	lb.	.75	- .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	- .32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	- .32½
smaller lots, works	lb.	.27	- .50
Bone (see Black, bone)			
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	77.00	-88.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	70.40	- —
granular, bgs., works	ton.	77.00	- —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	43.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	43.50	-53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	50.00	-60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	33.50	- —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0510	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0543	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0425	- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1092	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1165	- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.30	- —
500-lb. lots	lb.	1.33	- —
100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls. works	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.66	- .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.75	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.76	- .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.57	- —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	- .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points	lb.	.10¼	- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	- —
W. of Rockies	100 lbs.	2.82½	- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	4.46	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	- .182
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.192	- .20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- .171
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works	lb.	3.75	- 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works	lb.	6.00	- 6.50
Sodium-copper, dms., pails, aqueous sol., 4%, works	lb.	4.25	- —
8%, pails, dms., works	lb.	6.83	- 7.00
14%, dms., works	lb.	12.60	- —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	85.00	-90.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	85.00	-95.00
90%, dms., works, basis 100%	lb.	85.00	-105.00
Chlorophyll, in oil, sodium-copper, imported, 60%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-65.00
75%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-65.00
90%, dms., basis 100%	lb.	60.00	-65.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots.	lb.	1.50	- —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	- —
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	- —
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	- —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.80	- 9.50
5-lb pkg.	lb.	9.00	-10.50
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	-10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.70	- 1.95
Chloride, fib dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	- 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.70	- 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks.	
solut., 7⅛% bbls., works	lb.	.08½	- —
cbys.	lb.	.10¼	- —
8½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09	- —
cbys.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.44½	- —
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, solid, bbls.	lb.	.49	- —
Trioxide, NF, bots.	lb.	.82	- .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).			
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.	lb.	9.02	- —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.28	- .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.71	- .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.37	- .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.52	- .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.27	- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	3.70	4.05
standard density, dms., same basis	lb.	3.50	3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.25½	- —
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.15	- 4.55
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	1.65	- 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	2.05	- 2.45
Civet, artificial, bots.	lb	13.75	-15.00
natural, bots.	oz.	3.50	- 7.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee	ton.	10.00	-12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee	ton.	19.50	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee	ton.	20.50	- —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long	ton.	27.00	-30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long	ton.	43.00	-45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports	ton.	55.00	- —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia	ton.	54.00	-56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.50	-14.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.30	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	8.50	-11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	13.50	-17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me.	gross ton.	20.00	-40.00
powd., bgs. c.l., ex dock	net ton.	50.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse.	net ton.	60.00	-65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	1.25	- —
Zanzibar, bls.	lb.	1.28	- —
Clover tops, red, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose), standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld.	lb.	.60	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	- —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.57	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	- —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.56	- —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.58	- —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E	lb.	.62	- —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.46	- .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%	lb.	.48	- .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36	- —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48	- —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —
Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted 1c. per pound less than delivered prices.			
Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.24	- .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.26	- .28½
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.14	- .15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.25	- .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	.27	- .29½
tanks, ex-whse.	gal.	.15	- .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.14¾	- —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd	lb.	1.92¼	- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd.,	lb.	1.10½	- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.52	- —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms.	lb.	.64½	- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms.	lb.	.53¼	- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses.	lb.	2.40	- —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms.,	lb.	.42¾	- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd	lb.	.99¼	- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.76	- —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. dlvd	lb.	1.57¼	- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms.	lb.	.27	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd	lb.	.81¼	- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.28½	- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	15.00	- —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	- —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs.	lb.	.62	- .90
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .15
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.69½	- —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	13.25	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	11.75	- —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.25	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Blue, bls.	lb.	.17	- .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.	oz.	74.50	-77.50
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .60
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.80	- 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½	- —
flexible, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	- —
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.11	- .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .30
Condurango bark, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	1.35	- 1.75
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works	lb.	.22	- .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.34½	- —
crystals, bbls., works	lb.	.22¾	- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.40	- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.613	- —
under 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.633	- —
Gluconate, cns., dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.36	- .36½
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.24½	- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.22¾	- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works.	lb.	.25¼	- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works.	lb.	.45	- —
Oxide, black, bbls., works.	lb.	.39	- .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.43¼	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.43¾	- —
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.24¼	Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib. dms.	lb.	4.25	- 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27½	- —
Stearate, ton lots, works.	lb.	.38½	- .39½
less ton lots, works.	lb.	.40½	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	- 9.95
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.20	-10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works.	lb.	.1615	- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.95	-15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	25.00	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	27.10	- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms.	lb.	.1615	- .2508
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	28.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area.	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	34.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	21.00	- —

Dependable Source of Chemical Raw Materials



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The only product of its kind on the market, Wyandotte Kreelon CD combines the advantages of a synthetic detergent and a detergent-promoter. Produces long-lasting suds . . . reduces skin irritation. Kreelon CD offers as high as 70% improvement of detergency in cotton cleaning. Write for details.

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Recent advances in GR-S compounding and processing, using this whitest pigment extender known (Wyandotte's precipitated calcium carbonate), warrant cost comparison with cheapest natural-rubber formulas. Other profitable applications: paint, paper, ink manufacture.

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Wyandotte's ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE is already widely used in the applications shown here, and in many others. It has found use as a solvent for animal, vegetable and mineral oils; resin solvent; textile spotting agent; fumigant (in combination with carbon tetrachloride); metal-degreasing solvent; chemical intermediate; also in the manufacture of vinyl chloride and Thiokol products.

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If any of the uses, proved or experimental, have possible application for you, we'd be glad to tell you what we've learned about them and to help you determine their suitability. Just write—*Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Michigan. Offices in Principal Cities.*

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Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 135.00 - —
c.i.f. Pacific ports ton 130.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Czech, bgs. lb. .07 - .07½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06 - .06½
new crop, futures, bgs. lb. .05¾- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.62 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 85.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns. lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .39½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .40 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .31 - .32
Cresote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms. gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., dry, above 207°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works. lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cubs root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs. lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Iranian, bgs. lb. .17¼- .17½
Moroccan, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17¼- .17½
Cutch extract 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
tanks works lb. .36¼- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl. 45.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2 4-D bbls., c.l. works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd. 6b. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .38 - .40
smaller lots, same basis lb. .48 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P. paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P. paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P. paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
crude, centrifugal, bbls lb. .18 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½- —
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - —
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots. lb. 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.09 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.83 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10¼- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 52.00 -55.00
California ton 42.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton 65.00 - —
California ton 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton 95.00 -100.00

Diatomaceous earth, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79½- —
tanks, works lb. .76¾- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ —
tanks, works lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, 6b dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .52½- —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Borborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —

Diethyleneglycol, monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
E lb. .43 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 -150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 -150.00
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 7.75 - 8.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32½- .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.408 - —

MONOETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . a gas scrubbing agent for recovery of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide . . . a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of various surface active agents, rubber chemicals, and other materials . . . an agent in the manufacture of antibiotics.

DIETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . an intermediate in the manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, etc. . . . a gas scrubber in refinery operations . . . a rubber chemicals intermediate.

TRIETHANOLAMINE

For use as . . . an intermediate in manufacture of surface active agents used in textile specialties, waxes and polishes, herbicides, petroleum demulsifiers, toilet goods, cement additives, cutting oils, etc. . . . a rubber chemicals intermediate.

Jefferson
CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources:
Ethylene Oxide
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Dichloride
Diethylene Glycol
Monoethanolamine
Diethanolamine
Triethanolamine

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, 1212

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .49¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
natural, bgs lb. .10½ - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal dms. c.l., works lb. .53 - —
i.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - .29¾
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .30¼ - .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ - .28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾ - —
i.c.l., works lb. 1.32¾ - —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
i.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .33 - —

Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
i.c.l. frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100% lb. .54 - —
i.c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .52½ - —
Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tanks lb. .34 - —
Dinitroaniiin dms. frt equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .44¾ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38¾ - .41¾
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¾ - .42¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .37 - .40
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .55 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .37 - —

Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
i.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
whse. gal. .48 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
i.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd., N. Y. lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots lb. .45½ - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
i.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms, c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .95 - —

Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton. 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.s., works lb. .20 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.17 - —
i.c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D & C, No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
20 Orange AO lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc. lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .88 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .74 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green sml. cryst. lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
686 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.53 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.63 - —

NEW!

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

di-isobutyl phthalate—

of particular importance to users of dibutyl phthalate

EASTMAN

di-isobutyl phthalate—

more economical than dibutyl phthalate

EASTMAN

di-isobutyl phthalate—

provides better low temperature characteristics than dibutyl phthalate

Our own evaluation of di-isobutyl phthalate indicates that its replacement of dibutyl phthalate in cellulose nitrate formulations is accompanied by an increase in desirable low-temperature characteristics. Other properties of such formulations appear to be identical. More economical than dibutyl phthalate, Eastman di-isobutyl phthalate warrants your investigation. For further information and samples contact our local representative or write to Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tennessee.

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—260 Madison Ave.; Framingham, Mass.—7 Hollis St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave.; St. Louis—Continental Bldg.; Houston—412 Main St. **West Coast:** Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—821 Second Ave.

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY Division of Eastman Kodak Company KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

For Over 50 Years

the STANDARD of quality in COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

Over half a century of experience and "know-how" in the art of tube design and production has resulted in the specification of Standard Collapsible Tubes by leading manufacturers the country over.

Through the years, Standard has spared no effort or expense to provide the most modern equipment and facilities for the manufacture of quality tubes for industrial, household, paint, drug or cosmetic products.

STANDARD COLLAPSIBLE TUBE COMPANY 50th ANNIVERSARY 1902 1952 ROCHESTER, PA.

Standard
COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.
(Formerly Standard Specialty & Tube Co.)
Rochester, Pa.
Offices in Principal Cities

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, 1217—Fishmeal

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)

1217	Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4	Acid anthracene brown PGN,	lb.	2.31	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550		lb.	.81	—
Jet. No. 551		lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc.		lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant		lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc.		lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C		lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc.		lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—

Auramine, O		lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic, blue		lb.	1.21	—
Jet		lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.		lb.	1.55	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc.		lb.	.86	—
Chrysoidine, R, extra		lb.	.60	—
Y, extra		lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc.		lb.	3.06	—
Green, malachite, conc.		lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine B		lb.	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc.		lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl, B		lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:

Azo rubine R, extra, conc.		lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra		lb.	.86	—
Orange, Acid, Y, conc.		lb.	.47	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO		lb.	1.45	—
Yellow, azo-, conc.		lb.	.90	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra		lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc.		lb.	.91	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.11	- 1.15
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks.	
tanners, bbls.	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.30	- .40
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	.21	- .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bundles.	lb.	.60	- .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	38.75	-42.85
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.37	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.15	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst.	kilo	150.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Eserine, bots.	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate USP, bots.	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	34.50	-35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.32½	- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	- —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.89	- —
½-lb cns	lb.	.97	- —
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.05	- —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0675	- .0856
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750	- .0856
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05	- .07½
Ether, nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	- —
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	- .23
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- .22½
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	- .23¼
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- .20½
NF, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.56½	- —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd.	lb.	.49	- —
less than truckload, dlvd.	lb.	.49½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.48	- —
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns., dms.	lb.	.74	- .79
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.	lb.	.43	- .47
Butyrate, bots.	gal.	6.10	- 6.60
cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	- 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	- .20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
USP bbls., cyls.	lb.	.22	- .24
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.28	- 2.53
Formate, dms.	lb.	.60	- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	4.13	- —
cbys., works	lb.	3.50	- —
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.50	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO, dms., works.	lb.	.60½	- —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).			
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- —
tanks	lb.	.13	- —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.33½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
tanks	lb.	.32	- —
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19	- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.49	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.47	- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.23¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22	- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.20¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.27	- —
Monostearate, dms.	lb.	.35	- .42½
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss.	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	11.85	- —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb.	7.35	- 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.10	- .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots.	lb.	2.90	- 3.45
Euphorbia herb, bls.	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works.	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs.	lb.	.20	- .21
light, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
French, bgs.	lb.	.24	- —
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Syrian, light, bgs.	lb.	.24	Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.05¾	- —
Tunesian, bgs.	lb.	.05¾	- —
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophospnate (see Iron glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).			
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms.	lb.	.88	- .97
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	32.50	-33.50
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.35	- 3.25
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.17	- .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton.	135.00	- —

Celanese* high quality

ISOBUTANOL

low-cost replacement for n-butanol in

- lacquers and brake fluids
- butylated ureas
- low-toxicity plasticizers
- weed killers

Celanese Isobutanol is now being widely used in lacquers and brake fluids. It is also gaining broad acceptance in the production of butylated ureas . . . low-toxicity plasticizers (sebacates and adipates) . . . and weed-killers (2,4D esters). More and more manufacturers have found that Celanese Isobutanol—as a low-cost replacement for n-butanol—gives them the performance and production economy they have been looking for.

A Celanese representative will be glad to discuss the use of Isobutanol in your formulations. Extensive technical data based on field experience is available to you through Celanese Products Evaluation Laboratories. Write for bulletin, to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-H, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

CELANESE SPECIFICATIONS

Specific Gravity @ 20/4°C	0.802-0.806
Color APHA†, max.	10
Water Content, % by wt. max.	0.4
Distillation Range, °C, max. including 107.9°C.	2.0
Solubility, in 85% sulfuric acid	Complete
Non-volatile material, gms./100 ml. sample, max.	0.001

†American Public Health Association Standard

Celanese® CHEMICALS

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Baltc area..ton.130.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ..ton.60.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ton.47.00 Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ..ton.41.50 Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton.38.00 Nom.
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.38.00 Nom.
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton.40.00 Nom.
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton.41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton.37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works..lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., E. works.....lb. .0675- —
tanks, E. works.....lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ..ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines .....ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l .....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .106 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls .....lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks, gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1283- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .0575- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs.lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls .....lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls .....lb. .17 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol extra, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.90
standard, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl acetate, cns .....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots..lb. 4.50 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls..lb. 7.50 -12.75
root, African, bls.....lb. .14½- —
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .16½- —
Rhattoon, bgs .....lb. .16 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .11½- —
June shipment.....lb. .11 - —
Ginseng root, cs.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 - .45

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .24 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd....lb. .22 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .33¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .33½- —
refined, BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .35⅛- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .34⅜- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .33⅛- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —

Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots. .....oz.21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.00 - 3.05
powd., bxs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots .....oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .05 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse .... lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, brown, dlvd.....lb. .03½- —
house .....lb. .04 - —
white, choice .....lb. .06¾- —
yellow .....lb. .04⅜- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 5 to 30%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .35 - —
31-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38 - —
50-60%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38 - —
Green, chrome, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .93 - 1.20
pure c.l., bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls .....lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls.....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs .....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs .....lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins.....lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs.....lb. 1.50 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs .....lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).

Fishscrap—Gums, Dammar

Cum, benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld.....lb. .60 - —
smaller lots same basis lb .62 - —
works lb. 6.50 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .17½- .18¼
Manila, loba B, bgs.....lb. No prices.
C, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs .....lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. .....lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs .....lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .33
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .21
sorts bgs. .....lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs....lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. .....lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold bgs .....lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs .....lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs. .....lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .18

U. S. P. Glycerine—in Mennen Lather Shave—has contributed to billions of smooth, close, satisfying shaves over the years. Indeed, for some 30 years this natural plasticizer and humectant has helped to keep Mennen cream uniform and smooth.

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Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. ill., ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. ..lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. ..lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs. ..lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs. ..lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs. ..lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls. ..lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs. ..lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. ..lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. ..lb. .40 - .41
No. 2, bbls. ..lb. .30 - .31
No. 3, bbls. ..lb. .23 - .24
Kauri, bgs. ..lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs. ..lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs. ..lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs. ..lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs. ..lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. ..lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs. ..lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. ..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Scammony, cs. ..lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs. ..lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. ..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
No. 2, cs. ..lb. 2.60 - 2.65
No. 3, cs. ..lb. 1.70 - 1.75
powdered, USP, bbls. ..lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. ..lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan. ..ton.19.00 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald. ..ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ..ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ..ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt equald. ..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ..ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ..ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ..ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ..ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ..ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ..ton.14.40 - —
Imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ..ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse ..ton.53.00 -56.00

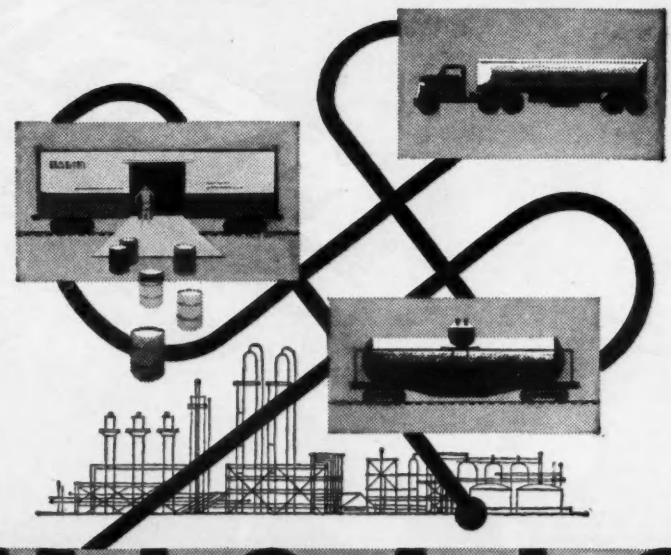
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. ..lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. ..lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls. ..lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. ..lb. .80 - .83
imp., black, whole, bls. ..lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs. ..lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. ..lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. ..lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. ..lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls. ..lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls. ..lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. ..lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks ..gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks ..gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works ..lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. ..lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. ..lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis ..lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis ..lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis ..lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis ..lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis ..lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks ..gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks ..gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. ..lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. ..lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms. ..lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. ..lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more ..lb.15.00 -16.00
smaller lots, dlvd ..lb.16.00 -17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. ..kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. ..kilo.80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works ..kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots ..oz.13.75 -14.00
Hydrochloride, bots ..oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots ..oz.13.00 -14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago ..unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls. ..lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls. ..lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls. ..lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots ..oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots. ..oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots ..oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. ..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls ..lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls ..lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis ..lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works ..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl. works ..lb. .53 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. ..lb. .03¾- .05
35%, chys., same basis ..lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis ..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .215 - .24
tanks ..lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls., dms. ..lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ..lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. ..lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. ..lb. 5.80 - 6.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. ..oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. ..oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. ..oz.12.00 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. ..lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs. ..lb. .52 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs. ..lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms. ..lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests ..lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. ..lb. .28 - .28¼
Indol, CP, bots ..lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd. ..lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd. ..lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars ..lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. ..lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. ..lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns. ..lb. 5.05 - 6.95
Beta, cns. ..lb. 4.95 - 7.10
Methyl, dms., cns. ..lb. 4.65 - 6.25
Ipecac root, bgs. ..lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bbls., bxs. ..lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. ..lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 25°, bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, IX, cbys. ..lb. .16 - —
dms. ..lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. ..lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works. ..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works ..lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works ..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms ..lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd. ..lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. ..lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs. ..lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld ..lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms ..lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs ..lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. ..lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs ..lb. .90 - .93
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. ..lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. ..lb. .37 - —
ton lots ..lb. .38 - —
less ton lots ..lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. ..lb. .09¼- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. ..lb. .55 - .60
brown, USP, gran. dms. ..lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. ..lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. ..lb. .30½- .33¼
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. ..lb. .25½- .28¼
Isoborneol, cns. ..lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..lb. .70 - .97
Formate, dms. ..lb. .50 - —
Propionate, dms. ..lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. ..lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .12¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., works ..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works ..lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. ..lb. 3.70 - 4.40
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more ..kilo.60.00 - —
smaller lots ..kilo.66.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isopentane, dms., works ..lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works ..lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .47 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..lb. .85 - 1.25

REICHHOLD



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J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.20
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45	.55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.50	.60
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.06	.15
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	.45

K

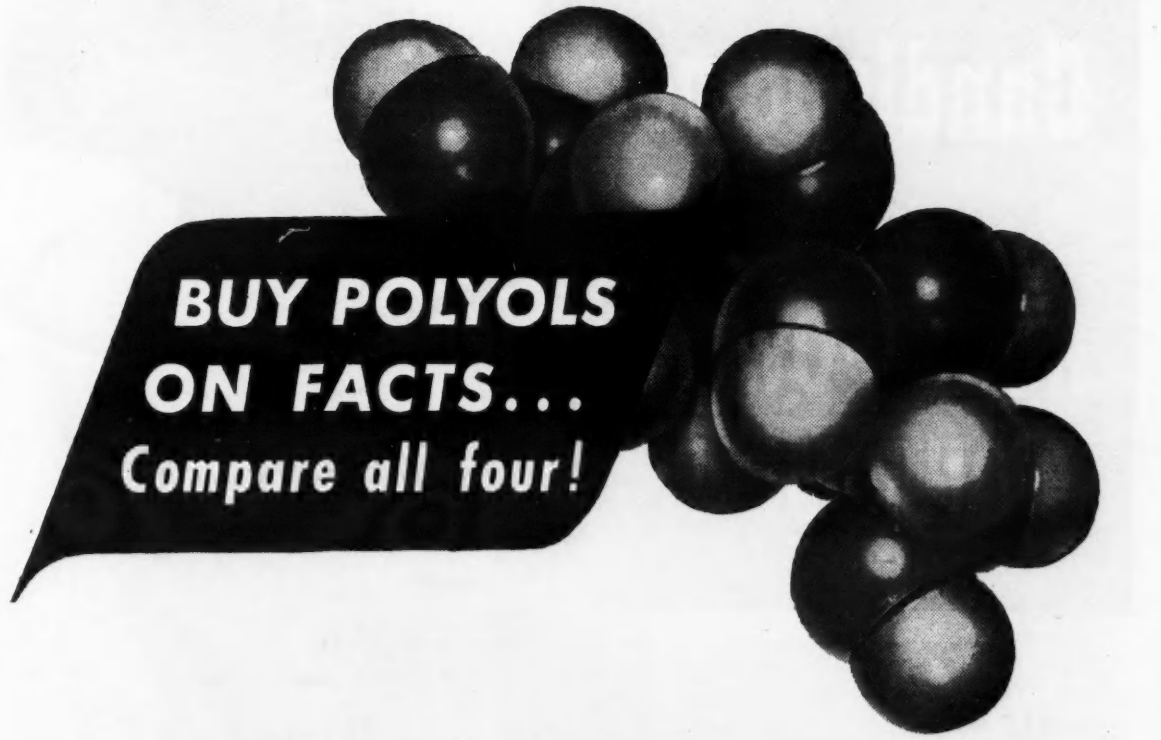
Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.75	.80
Kava Kava root, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	.08	.16½
colloidal, fib. dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks	gal.	.0925-	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.126	.130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0900-	.0925
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.109	—
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0875-	.095
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.11	.1165
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08	.09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse	ton.	95.00	-100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse.	ton.	95.00	-105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	1.70	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.35½-	.40½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.33½-	—
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.32	—
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.11¾	Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	.25
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.10	.10½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.09½-	.10
Turkish, bls	lb.	.10½-	.11
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.09	.09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.72	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	1.00	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16	.20
select, bls	lb.	.70	.80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
gran., bbls	lb.	.23	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	—
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.32	.33
gran., powd., dms	lb.	.32	.33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb bgs., c.l	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.43½-	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V. jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms	lb.	.32½-	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y	lb.	.16	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1580-	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33¼-	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.33¾-	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.34¼-	—
200-2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.34¾-	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs	lb.	.1708-	—
Naphthenate, liquid 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¾-	—
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.22¼-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.29¾-	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.32¾-	—
60% PbO, dms. works	lb.	.31¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.45	.47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	—
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots	lb.	.56	—
precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
tan lots	lb.	.40	—
less ton lots	lb.	.41	—
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).			
tribasic, dms., works	lb.	.29¼-	—
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb dms	lb.	.15¼-	—
24% Pb, dms	lb.	.20½-	—
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't poina, frt. alld	lb.	.1770-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1870-	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1590-	.3025
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1680-	.2125
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., came basis	lb.	.17¾-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works.	lb.	.16	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	.19
unbleached, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.18
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20	.26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.20¾-	.27
powd., bbls	lb.	.31	.35
Root, bls	lb.	.08	.09
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40	.45
powd., bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼-	.06⅛
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works	ton.	14.50	—
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass	ton.	12.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	9.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	14.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	11.50	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	12.50	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	14.00	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	12.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	10.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Kimballton Va	ton.	10.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	10.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	12.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	10.00	—
Los Angeles, Cal	ton.	25.10	-25.04
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	10.00	—
Lime, agric (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Martinsburg, W.Va.	ton.	11.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	10.25	—
Nelson, Ariz	ton.	14.50	-23.65
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	-13.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	10.25	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	—
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton.	16.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Chicago, Ill	ton.	15.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	14.00	—
El Paso, Texas	ton.	17.50	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton.	12.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton.	13.00	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	15.50	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	14.00	—
Limedale, Ark	ton.	12.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	13.50	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	13.00	—
Meneminee, Mich	ton.	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	12.50	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75	—
Quincy, Ill	ton.	10.00	-12.00
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	15.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	14.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	14.50	—
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass	ton.	17.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton.	17.00	—
Austin, Texas	ton.	13.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton.	17.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	—
Duluth, Minn	ton.	15.00	—
Engle, W. Va	ton.	14.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton.	14.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Kimballton, Va	ton.	13.50	—
Lee, Mass	ton.	17.00	—
Lewisburg, Ohio	ton.	16.00	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio	ton.	16.00	—
McNeil, Tex	ton.	16.00	—
Meneminee, Mich	ton.	14.00	—
Mosher, Mo	ton.	12.50	—
North Tazewell, Va	ton.	12.75	—
Reddick, Fla	ton.	16.00	—
Rockland, Me	ton.	10.00	—
Springfield, Mo	ton.	12.25	—
Scotrock, Ala	ton.	13.50	—
Winooski, Vt	ton.	17.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	16.50	—
York, Pa	ton.	15.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone, grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms	lb.	6.30	6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms	lb.	6.75	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	6.30	6.55
95-98%, dms	lb.	6.60	7.10
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	5.00	6.50

Jaborandi Leaves—Logwood Extract

Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works	lb.	2.70	—
dms., works	lb.	2.60	—
99%, tech., dms., works	lb.	5.75	7.50
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.34	.35
without leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	78.00	Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis	ton.	78.00	Nom.
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.90	2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs	lb.	1.05	1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	.95	1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.05	1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	1.80	2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	14.00	-26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms	lb.	.80	1.25
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.60	1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼-	.08⅛
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.65	.66
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.42	.43
Leaves, NF	lb.	.75	.76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	33.00	-34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.18½-	—
solid, No. 1	lb.	.33	—



FACT

Sorbitol leads in chemical reactivity

A wide variety of useful compounds can be derived from sorbitol: anhydro sorbitols, polyoxyalkylene sorbitols, sorbitans, sorbides, organic and inorganic esters. This makes sorbitol not only valuable for conditioning or otherwise improving a wide variety of products, but important to the synthesis of resins, surface active agents, varnishes, and vitamin C.

FACT

Sorbitol leads in uniformity

Polyols made from a wide variety of raw materials are bound to vary widely from batch to batch. But sorbitol, made from sugar, *always* is uniform.

FACT

Sorbitol leads in economy and availability

On price stability alone, sorbitol rates the "best buy" in polyols. Its price trend through the years has been downward. What's more, because sorbitol is made from sugar, it is available in almost unlimited quantities.

Write today for the valuable 22-page Atlas sorbitol book containing charts, usage tables, and other helpful data. Personal technical assistance is available at your request.

ATLAS

Industrial Chemicals Department

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY

WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, CANADA, LTD., BRANTFORD, CANADA

Lovage Root—Methylcellulose, Special

Lovage root, imported, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots..kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
West Indian, cs.....lb. .88 - .89
broken, cs.....lb. .68 - .69
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 —
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., frt alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., lump, 98-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works.....ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., t.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works, lb. .24½- sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused bbls.....lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .38 - —
ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies..lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Manganese acetate, bbls, divd..lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works, ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., divd.....lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms., lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., divd. East.....lb. .30 - .33
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms.....lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .38 - —
ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., divd. S. E...ton.75.50 - —
t.c.l., divd., S. E.....ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., divd., S.E. ton.87.50 - —
t.c.l., divd. S. E.....ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.76.00 -79.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.60.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs.....lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works....lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Chilean, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
French, bls.....lb. .27 - .27½
Peruvian, bls.....lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works...lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works...lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .06 - .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 5.85 - —
Chinese, cs.....lb. 7.05 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns..lb. 5.55 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .42 - .42½
less ton lots, same basis....lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd....lb. .13¼- .14¼
t.c.l., divd.....lb. .14 - .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots..lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works...lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld...lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
t.c.l., frt alld.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .44 - .45½
t.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
t.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., divd., zone 1.....lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E. gal. .66½- —
t.c.l., divd. E.....gal. .72½- —
tanks, divd. E.....gal. .54¼- —

Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .53 - .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works..lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works....lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works.....lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., divd..lb. .39 - .45
other consumers or service men, cyls. divd..lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.89
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works.....lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works.....lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., t.c.l., works....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works..lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs..lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms..gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. E.....lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, divd. E.....lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97

WAX MAY BE ESSENTIAL in a candle but on cold mornings it's a nuisance in an automotive or aircraft engine. Engine lubricants flow freely at low temperatures only if their paraffin wax is first removed. Most refiners do this by solvent extraction with MEK and get not only improved lubricants but another valuable product . . . salable wax. This is only one of many industrial processes where MEK is proving its value as an economical solvent.

MEK is in greater demand than ever before in the formulation of high grade nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers made to commercial and military specifications. This is true of thinners and primers, too, for MEK improves quality while reducing both product cost and application cost.

MEK's high solvent power and dependable quality are being used to advantage by makers of rubber cements, industrial cleaners, adhesives and paint and varnish removers. Perhaps your products too can benefit from MEK's use.

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If your problem calls for a solvent for vinyl or acrylic resins... synthetic rubber... cellulose derivatives, write now for full information and a sample of MEK.

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Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Tri-Sure
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CLOSURES

Methylcellulose—Nux Vomica

Methylcellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .83
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns. lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., cl lb. .15¾- .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .17¾- .18¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - .44½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —

Milk sugar, edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .15 - .15½
New York gal. .17½- —
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo, powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
amine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 - —

Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. ald. E. of Rockies lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.50 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- .12
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13 - .14
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Japanese yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .07 - —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .10 - —
Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock. ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- .0700
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .04½- .04¾
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 2.75 - 4.50
formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .36 - —
shrivels, bgs lb. .35 - —
West Indian, bgs., afloat lb. .30½- .31
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

Another example of Felton's Outstanding Achievements in Synthesis!

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FELCAFÉ
IMITATION COFFEE FLAVOR

Revolutionizing the use of highly popular coffee aroma and flavor in all sorts of products.

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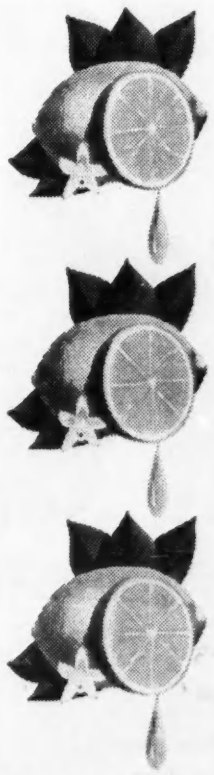
Today, progressive manufacturers are utilizing new chemicals in their products. In many cases, these chemicals require new synthetic aromatics to perfume or flavor finished products properly. Felton has pioneered in the development of new aromatics and can help you immeasurably with your own perfuming or flavoring problems.

KEEP COMPETITIVE! KEEP PROGRESSIVE! CONSULT FELTON!

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l.	gal.	.19	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.21	.60
tanks	gal.	.15½	—
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks.	gal.	.18	—
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.419	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.439	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.394	—
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works.	lb.	.83	—
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¾	—
Oil, abies, siberica, cns	lb.	2.90	4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	2.75	4.75
NF, bots.	lb.	2.85	3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns	lb.	.55	.90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms	lb.	1.80	2.00
Angelica root, bots	lb.	80.00	-115.00
seed, bots	lb.	50.00	-100.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms	lb.	1.85	2.35
Apricot kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.48	.70
Avocado, cns., dms	lb.	No prices.	
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.55	1.90
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.65	2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms	lb.	1.50	2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb	2.90	5.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns	lb.	14.75	-16.50
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.50	1.75
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.65	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.15	4.70
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	65	70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.60	2.70
tech., dms	lb.	2.25	2.60
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	-28.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms	lb	26	42
white, dms	lb.	26	.50
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	9.00	-10.00
rectified, cns	lb.	10.90	-12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.75	4.25
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	5.75	6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3000	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3050	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.3310	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3360	—
tanks	lb.	.3210	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3160	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3210	—
tanks	lb.	.3060	—
hydrogenated, bgs.	lb.	.3525	.3575
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.2600	.2650
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2800	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2850	—
tanks	lb.	.2700	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2950	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3000	—
tanks	lb.	.2850	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2775	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2825	—
tanks	lb.	.2675	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	.17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	24	.24½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.30	2.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.55	.65
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	250.00	-280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.55	.70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	25.00	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb	2.25	3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.62	1.05
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.10	1.90
Java type, cns	lb.	.52	1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms.	lb.	7.50	8.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, New York	lb.	.10¾	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾	—
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.11½	.12
Codliver, USP, dms	lb.	1.55	1.65
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.10	2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	23.00	-25.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13½	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01¾	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.17⅞	.18¼
tanks	lb.	.16⅝	—
Costus, bots	oz.	16.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast	lb.	.13¼	Nom.
Valley	lb.	.13¼	Nom.
Texas	lb.	.13	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02¼	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01½	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.18⅝	.18¾
tanks	lb.	.16⅞	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.30	5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	5.50	6.75
Cumin, bots	lb.	5.00	6.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb.	3.55	—
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms.	lb.	3.50	4.05
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb	6.50	7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms	lb.	1.10	1.25
70-75%, dms	lb.	.95	1.05
Fennel, sweet, USP, csn	lb.	2.75	3.00
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.65	3.40
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1360	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1560	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1210	—
tanks	lb.	.10½	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	.13⅛
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	.12⅛
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	.12⅛
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	.13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13	—
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	—
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.50	8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	10.75	-26.00
Bourbon, cns	lb.	12.25	-17.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Oil, ginger, dist., bots	lb.	15.00	-16.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	2.25	2.75
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.10½	.11¼
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.11½	.12
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.12½	.13
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.80	2.10
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.10	2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.50	2.75
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.70	4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns	lb.	3.00	4.75
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	4.85	6.75
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	6.50	7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.50	2.00
Lemon, USP Calif., cns., dms	lb.	5.85	6.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	5.35	9.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.35	1.55
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.75	4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	7.25	8.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	7.40	7.85
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.25	8.50
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.1790	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1850	.1875
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1500	—
New York	lb.	.1625	—
tankwagon, N. Y.	lb.	.1655	—
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.50	4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb	4.00	5.00
Italian, cns	lb.	7.50	-12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.06	Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.70	1.85
Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.31	.33
20°, dms.	lb.	.30	.32
30°, dms.	lb.	.28	.30
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	195.00	-210.00
petale, bots.	lb.	45.00	—
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.75	4.05
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.25	3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.65	1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.23	.23½
tankcar	lb.	.21½	.22
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.15	.15½
Olibanum, bots	lb	5.50	7.65
extra fine, bots	lb	8.00	—
Olive, commercial, dms	gal.	2.00	2.05
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.15	2.25
foots, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.85	1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb	No stocks.	
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.75	2.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	1.75	2.25
Messina, cns	lb.	4.00	5.85
West Indian, cns	lb	2.75	3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	175.00	180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.15	2.75
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.12¾	—
tankcars	lb.	.11¼	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	7.00	9.00
Paraffin pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery	gal	.14	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	7.25	-14.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.16	Nom.
refined, dms	lb.	.20½	.20¾
tanks	lb.	.19	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	2.00	3.00

Oil, peppermint, natural, dms., redist., USP, dms	lb.	6.80	7.50
	lb.	7.10	8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.65	3.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.65	5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	2.55	2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	75½	—
l.c.l.	gal.	76½	—
whse.	gal.	95½	—
steam dist., dms. ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.127	.128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum dms, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l. same oasis	lb.	.12	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.17½	.17¾
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms	lb.	.16½	.17
crude, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	—
refd., salad, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	No stocks.	
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	42.25	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.60	.90
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.80	1.10
Rue, bots	lb.	2.25	2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	22.50	-23.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	9.50	-10.75
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.00	1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	9.00	-11.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras, artificial, dms	lb.	.55	.95
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP cns., dms	lb.	1.80	2.20



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Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.37	- .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-35.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.11¼-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y.	lb.	.04½-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02	- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.16¼
tanks	lb.	.13½-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.15¼
tanks	lb.	.13¼-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	8.15	- 9.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 42°, dms	lb.	.1630-	.1660
tankcars	lb.	.1520-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1510-	.1560
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	- 8.00
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00	- 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03	- .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07½
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.09¾-	.10¼
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.25	- 9.00
Oil, tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041	- —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South	gal.	.67	- —
whse. N.Y.C.	gal.	.77	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms	lb.	1.90	- 3.75
white, cns	lb	2.25	- 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- —
tanks	lb.	.38	- .38¼
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.36	- .63
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	22.00	-30.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	18.75	-26.00
Java, cns	lb.	35.00	- —
Wheat germ, a-gal. dms	gal.	10.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51½-	.54½
l.c.l.	gal.	.56½-	.57½
65-75 vis., dms	gal.	.52½-	.55½
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½-	.58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½-	.56½
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½-	.59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.59½-	.62½
l.c.l.	gal.	.64½-	.65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.66	- .68½
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	- .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69½-	.73
l.c.l.	gal.	.74½-	.76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l	gal.	.72½-	.75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½-	.78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.77	- .80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83	- .85
Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	5.75	-14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.25	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns	lb.	8.75	-10.50
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	6.00	- 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	18.00	-30.00
extra, bots	lb.	39.00	-40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.14½-	.15
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	- 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	10.00	- —
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00	- —
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	-21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.52	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.29¼-	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30	- —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2210-	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb.	1.15	- —
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65	- —
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.55	- .56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.11	- .14
sweet, bls	lb.	.14	- .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs	lb.	.17	- .17½
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .18½
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.16	- .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.20	- .22
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.25	- .26
Verona, bls	lb.	.14	- .15
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.19	- .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.88	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l	lb.	.65	- —
l.c.l	lb.	.67	- —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.18	- —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd	lb.	.86	- —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.198	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.201	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.195	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.188	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.191	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.185	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.178	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.181	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.165	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	.14¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50	- .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	- .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works	lb.	.94	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.20	- .44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾-	—
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	- —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	- —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).			
Ouabaine, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	4.35	- —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	5.28	- 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots.	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Pancreatin, USP. bots	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	- —
Papain, powd., African, dms	lb.	6.45	- 9.00
Ceylon, dms	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000 oz., lots	oz.	3.70	- —
smaller lots	oz.	5.00	- —
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.88	- —
Paprika, Algerian, bgs	lb.	.27	- .28
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.26	- .27
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.23	- .24
Spanish, bgs., new crop	lb.	.33	- .35
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	-21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.97	- .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.75	- —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works.	lb.	1.34	- 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73	- .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½-	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	- —
Methylether, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	- —
smaller lots	gal.	3.00	- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots.	lb.	.55	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls. c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06	- —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0745-	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0745-	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91%, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	- —
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½-	—
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.198	- —
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.208	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.47½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.50½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.21	- .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld	lb.	.36	- —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90	- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.30	- 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	- 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- —

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HOUSTON—E. B. McCullough Co.
LOS ANGELES—California Flaxseed Products Co.
LOUISVILLE—B. H. Boyet & Co.
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MINNEAPOLIS—Horton-Earl Co.
MONTREAL—B. & S. H. Thompson & Co., Reg.
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PITTSBURGH—Emmett D. Griffin, Jr.
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SEATTLE—W. Ronald Benson, Inc.
ST. LOUIS—Ivan T. Bauman Co.

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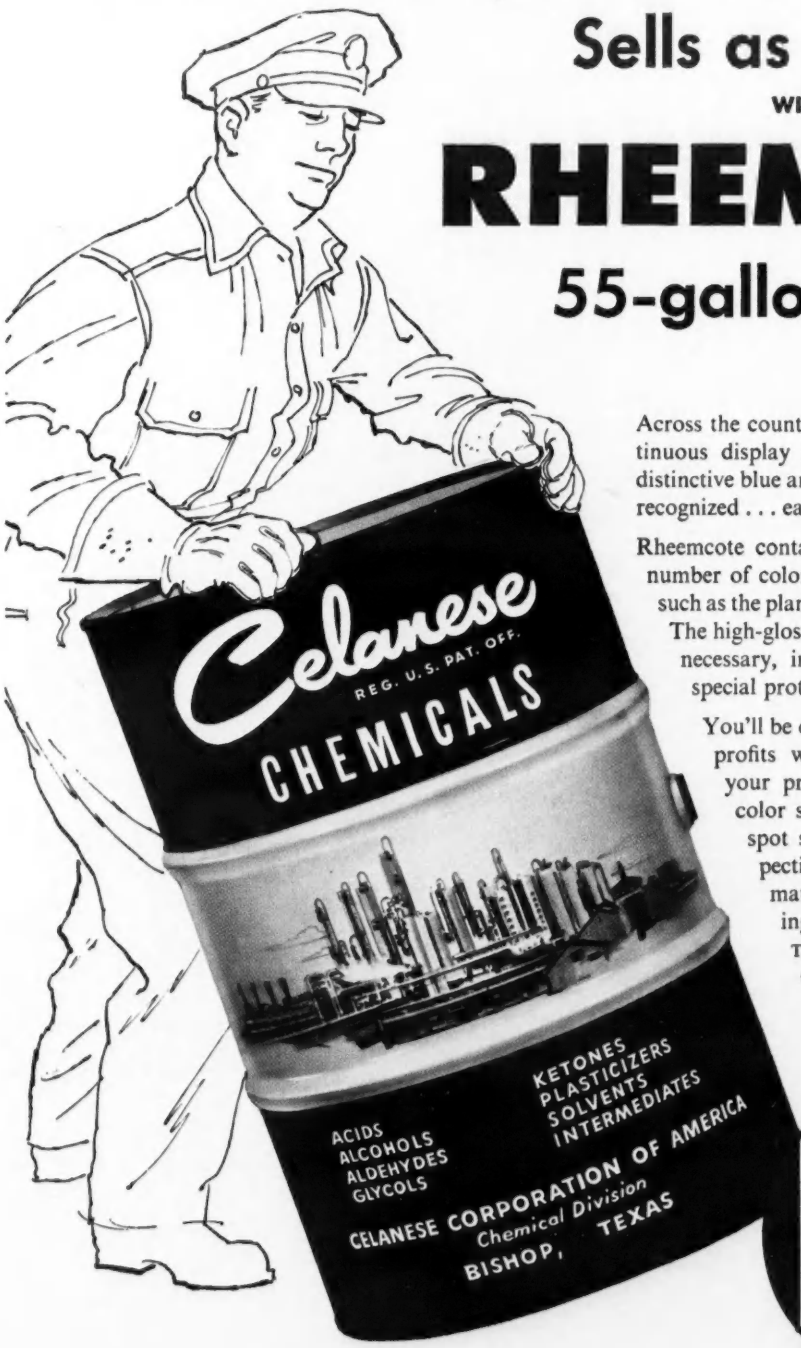

Across the country, Celanese* products are on continuous display in Rheemcote poster drums. The distinctive blue and white Celanese design is instantly recognized . . . easily remembered.

Rheemcote containers can be lithographed in any number of colors, any design—including halftones such as the plant illustration on this Celanese drum. The high-gloss finish is tough, long-lasting. When necessary, interiors can be roller-coated with special protective lacquers.

You'll be on the way to added prestige, added profits with Rheemcote drums. Wherever your product is shipped, your individual color scheme or trademark is an on-the-spot sales message to regular and prospective customers. For complete information on this powerful new advertising medium, write RHEEM MANUFACTURING COMPANY—General Sales Offices, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

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WORLD'S LARGEST MAKER OF STEEL SHIPPING CONTAINERS

©1952 RHEEM MFG. CO

Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53 -	.59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 -	.66
powd., bbls., works	lb.	.70 -	—
solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.61 -	—
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64 -	.68
solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.61 -	—
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30 -	.35
ground, bxs.	lb.	.40 -	.45
powder, bxs.	lb.	.43 -	.50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35 -	.36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 -	.67
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb	.25 -	.26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills.	ton.	92.00	-94.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	2.05 -	2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.50 -	—
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units.	vl.	.10 -	—
200,000 units	vl.	.12¾-	—
500,000 units	vl.	.22½-	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.38 -	—
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.018 -	.020
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.02¼-	—
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units.		.019 -	.025
Sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10½-	—
200,000 units	vl.	.13¾-	—
500,000 units	vl.	.23¾-	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.40 -	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03 -	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.02½-	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	.36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial tanks, group a.	gal.	12	.13½
Pepper, black, spot, bags	lb.	1.95 -	2.00
red, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
Japanese, hontakas, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	.36
birdseyes, bgs.	lb.	.42 -	.43
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.30	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs.	lb.	.44 -	.45
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.43 -	.44
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.27 -	.28
white, bags	lb.	1.85 -	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported, bls.	lb.	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3 000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11 -	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½-	—
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.40 -	2.15
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾-	.05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.03½-	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06 -	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04¾-	.05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05 -	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.03¾-	.04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06¾-	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅝-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅛-	.06
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅝-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅛-	—
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅞-	.08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅛-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅝-	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.05 -	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08⅝-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.03¾-	.04⅛
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10 -	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44 -	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42 -	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08 -	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28 -	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16 -	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82 -	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25 -	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65 -	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.36 -	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23 -	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23 -	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33 -	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28 -	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95 -	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00 -	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbls.	2.80 -	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.13 -	2.48
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.15 -	2.51
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.03 -	2.34
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.31 -	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.10 -	2.45
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.08 -	2.43
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.13 -	2.48
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54 -	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47 -	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34 -	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0625-	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925-	.0978
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375-	—
No. 3	gal.	.08 -	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2—	gal.	.091 -	—
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.085 -	.09
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.07875-	.085
range	gal.	.0875-	.09
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1.	gal.	.105 -	.1075
No. 2	gal.	.1025-	.109
No. 3	gal.	.1025-	.1055
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.p., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18 -	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125-	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125-	.12625
Petroleum, mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.147 -	.157
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175 -	—
Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.185 -	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.165 -	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Providence	gal.	.185 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.20 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195 -	—
specially refined, California, tanks	gal.	.182 -	—
dlvd., E. of Rockies, tanks,	gal.	.30538-	—
tankwagon, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.336 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 -	—
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134 -	.1425
high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½-	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29 -	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32 -	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.33
Petroleum naphtha high-solvency 300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½-	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½-	.31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.152 -	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.157 -	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.195 -	—
Newark	gal.	.185 -	—
New York	gal.	.185 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.180 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20 -	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.157 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157 -	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.17 -	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165 -	.17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—

Para-tertiary-butylphenol—Phenothiazin

Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850-	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.18 -	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19 -	.20¼
tanks, works	lb.	.155 -	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.135 -	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50 -	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.19 -	20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼ -	18¾
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼ -	18¾
39° or above, tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼ -	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¼ -	.21¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾ -	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼ -	.19⅛
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12 -	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50 -	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52 -	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.54 -	—

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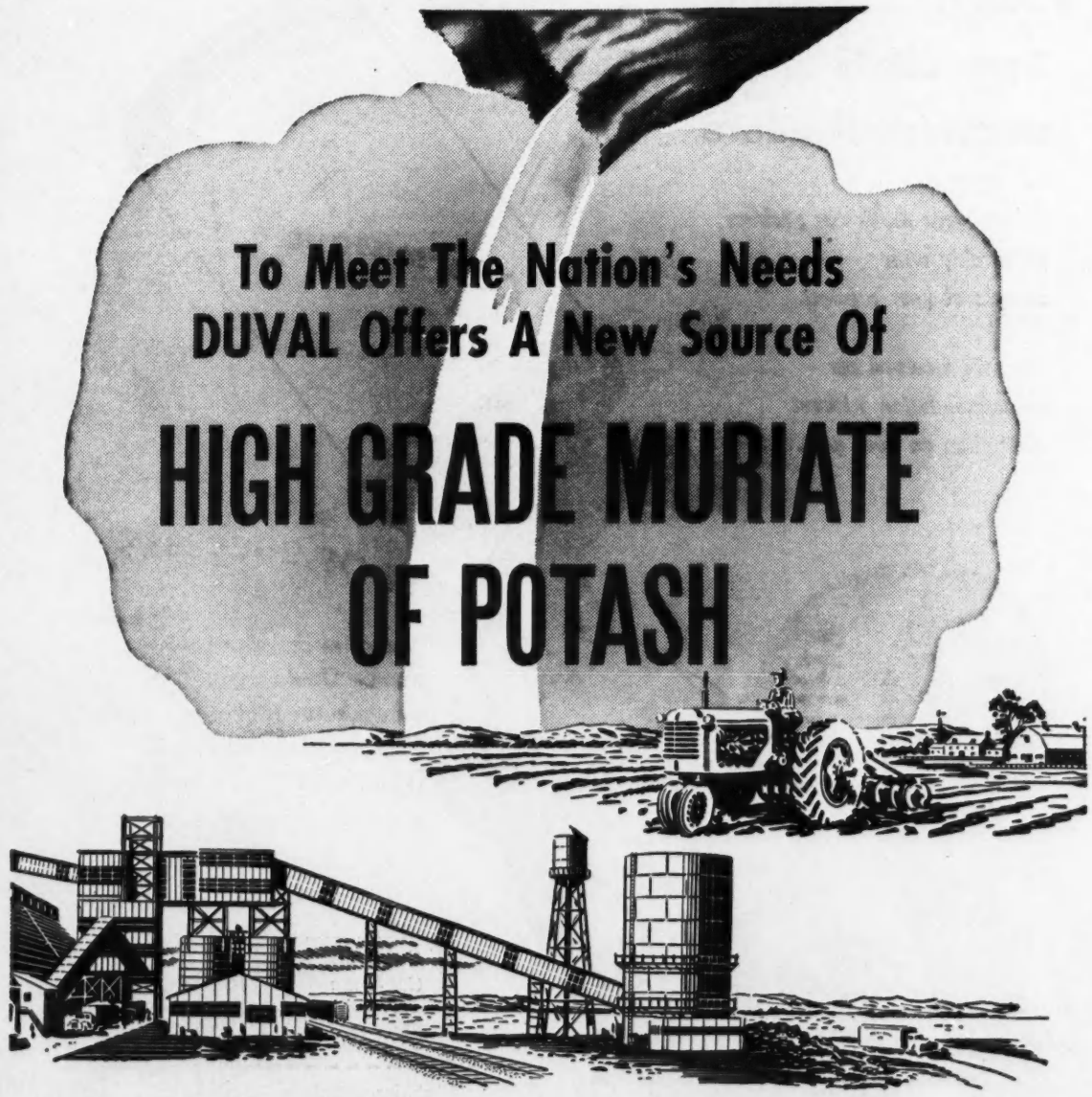
Phenyl Acetate—Potassium Stannate

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb 3.00 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 —
C.P., bots. fib. dms lb.16.00 -17.75
tech., fib., dms works lb.10.45 —
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried ungrd, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Phosphorus sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .26 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works 100 lbs. .11½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bbls., ½c., per pound higher.
Phthalimide bbls. works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .28 - .28½
Mexican, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0568- —
whse. lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms. frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton.38.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works ton.41.00 —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Pitch, hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.13.20 -14.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .22 - .23
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36¼
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½-
standard, bgs lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .15¼
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. 21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .10¾- .11¼
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .32 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38¼
powder, dms lb. .40½- .41¼
Cyanide, dms, over 500 lbs., works, lb. .55 - —
under 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms. lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - .44½
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .53 - —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms lb. .42 - .44
Pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works lb. .24¾- .30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .16½- .18¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld, E. lb. .740 - .796



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Modern, New Plant and Refinery at Carlsbad, New Mexico

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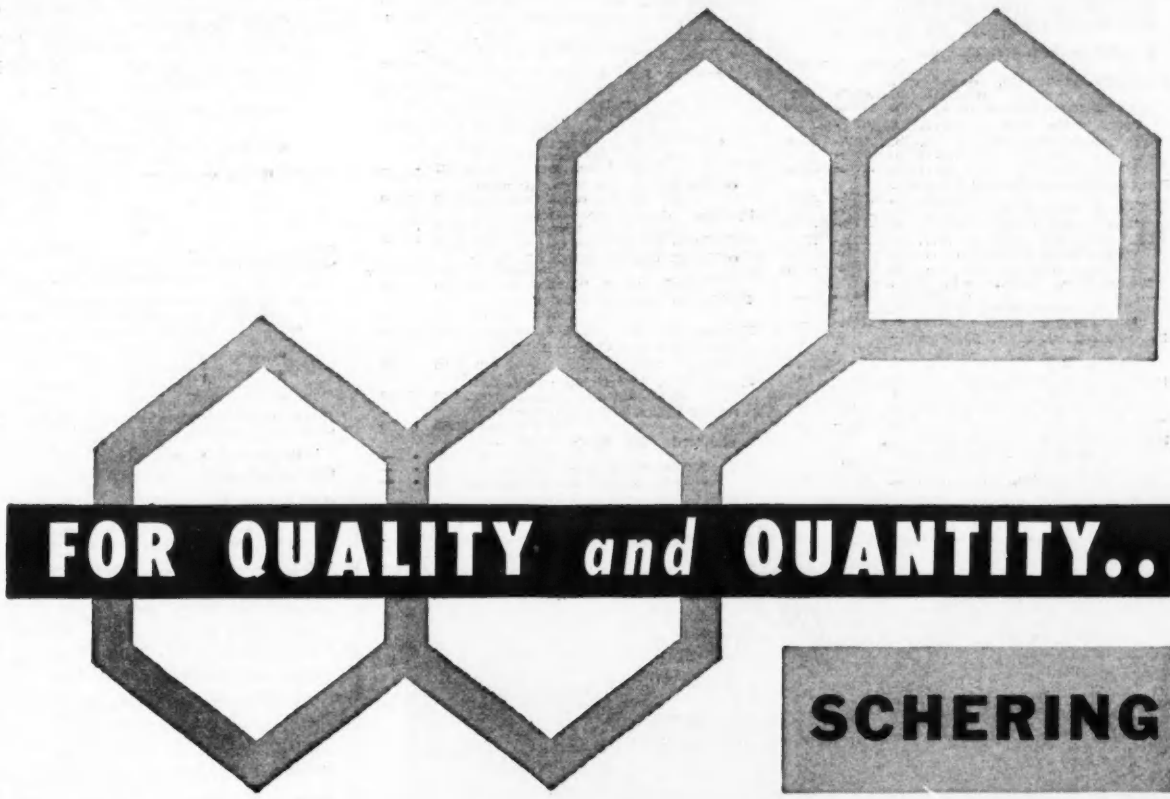

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Estrone U.S.P.
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Testosterone Propionate U.S.P.
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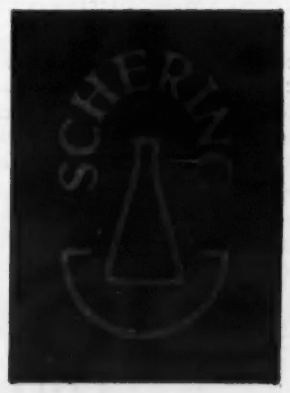
Progesterone U.S.P.
Ethisterone U.S.P.
Pregnenolone
Pregnenolone Acetate
21-Acetoxypregnenolone
Desoxycorticosterone Acetate U.S.P.
Methylandrostenediol

SULFONAMIDES

Sulfacetamide
Phthalylsulfacetamide

ANTIHISTAMINES

Prophenpyridamine Maleate



Schering CORPORATION • BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
BULK SALES DIVISION

Potassium Sulphate—Red, Tuscan

Potassium sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms.....lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms.....lb. .18½- —
powder, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works.....lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works.....lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works...lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.....gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate, bots.....gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.40 - 3.75
spot.....lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.. gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract..lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works..lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms..lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more..kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots.....kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Pumice, com. grd., coarse to fine, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots.....lb. .03⅞- .04½
Pumice, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots..lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots..lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .02½- .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works.gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works..gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works.lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald..gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram. bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites.....long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF.....lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.13.00 -13.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.16.75 - —
Pyrophyllite, No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 - —

Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, USP, bots.....lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works..lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works..lb. .12 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅞- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

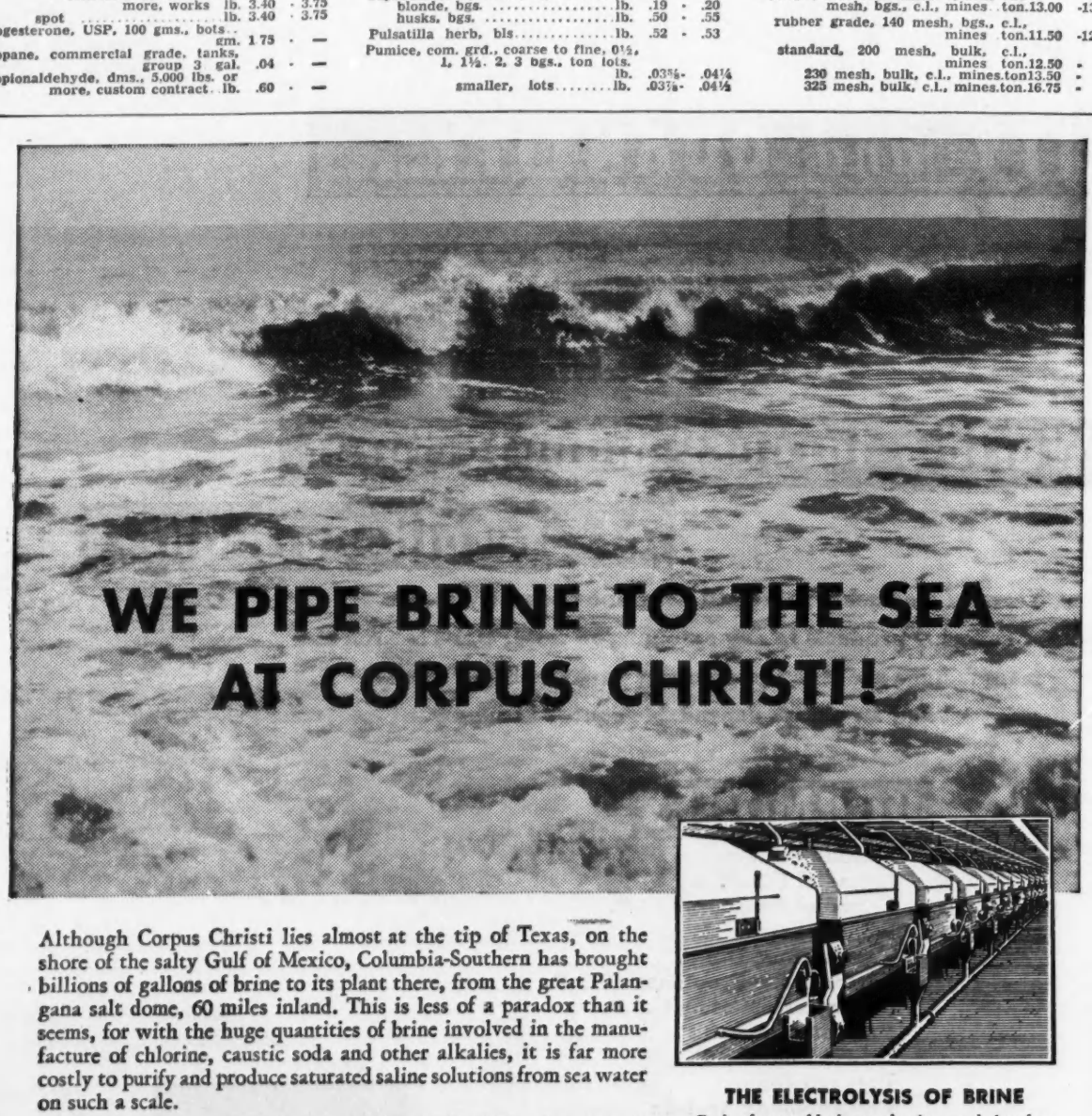
Queen of the meadow root, bgs..lb. .25 - .26
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flash.188.00 -191.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns.....oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans....oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls.....lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.61 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.71 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.57 - —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

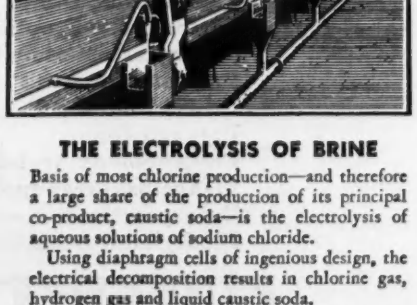
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works.....lb. .76 - —
rubin, toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works..lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon tone, BON, arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works...lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT, toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs. works..lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York..lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works..lb. 1.33 - 1.40
light shades, kgs., works....lb. 1.33 - 1.40
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.....lb. .24½- .25



Although Corpus Christi lies almost at the tip of Texas, on the shore of the salty Gulf of Mexico, Columbia-Southern has brought billions of gallons of brine to its plant there, from the great Palangana salt dome, 60 miles inland. This is less of a paradox than it seems, for with the huge quantities of brine involved in the manufacture of chlorine, caustic soda and other alkalies, it is far more costly to purify and produce saturated saline solutions from sea water on such a scale.

The brine is transported through a 14" pipe line—the nation's longest cast iron line at the time of its construction in 1933. A down-hill flow the entire distance, the capacity is over a million gallons per day—equivalent to more than 125 tank cars of brine, or 30 freight cars handling 2,500,000 pounds of solid salt!

This is one of numerous unique features of Columbia-Southern's Corpus Christi plant—the pioneer alkali operation in the Southwest, and a forerunner of the tremendous chemical expansion in that area. Other Columbia-Southern plants serving industry's needs for alkalies and related chemicals are located at Lake Charles, Louisiana; Barberton, Ohio; Natrium, West Virginia; Bartlett, California.



THE ELECTROLYSIS OF BRINE

Basis of most chlorine production—and therefore a large share of the production of its principal co-product, caustic soda—is the electrolysis of aqueous solutions of sodium chloride.

Using diaphragm cells of ingenious design, the electrical decomposition results in chlorine gas, hydrogen gas and liquid caustic soda.

Chlorine and caustic soda are essential in the processing and production of a multiplicity of products and rank among the most important of all the world's manufactures. Columbia-Southern is one of the major producers of chlorine, caustic soda and other alkalies and related chemicals.

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Red, venetian, 15%, bgs, works..lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs, works.....lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs. works.....lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 3.54 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. .....lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls....lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder.....lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works....lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans.....lb.40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs..lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - .96
India, whole, bgs.....lb. .35 - .36
powdered, bbls.....lb. .40 - .44
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd..kilo.125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd..kilo.125.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga..lb. .70 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs..lb. .37½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls .....lb. .08½- .09
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines...ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 25-kilo lots, fib., dms....kilo.27.50 -40.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib. dms.....kilo.26.50 -40.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib. dms....kilo.30.00 -40.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works..lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .70 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .40 - .45
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots..lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .95 - .96
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.23.50 -25.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. .72 - 1.35
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
Cyprus, bls .....lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .58 - —
Greek, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
Officinalis, Italian, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Spanish, stemless, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Syrian, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, raw, bgs.....lb. .07¼- .07¾
refined, bgs .....lb. .08¾- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.12½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots ....100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots ....100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms .....lb. .09¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms.....lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns..kilo.260.00 -277.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns kilo.275.00 - —
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm.....lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls .....lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls .....lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .44 - .45
select, bls .....lb. .55 - .56
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls .....lb. .08½- .09½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs .....lb. .10 - .14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder bgs., frt. alld .....lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz.17.60 -18.30
Hydrochloride, USP, bots .....oz.84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd ....lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs.....lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
No. 3, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .19 - .20
Pods, bls .....lb. .20 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 4.90 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs..lb. .21 - .25
natural, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .49 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .59 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .36
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .30 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots....lb. .29 - .30
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots.....lb. .27 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .28¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .83¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.. oz. .75½- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .76½- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .76¾- —
100-oz. lots .....oz. .76¾- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .53¾- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .54½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .55½- —
250-oz. lots .....oz. .55⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .60 - —
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works...ton. 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.19.85 -27.35
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points ...100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points ...100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.13
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50%, rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms .....lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, dms., works.....lb. .08½- —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .33½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works ...lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works .....lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .44½- .46
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs, c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms ...lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100-lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms.....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works..lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .13¾

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Calcium Chloride • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate
Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene • Ammonium Chloride

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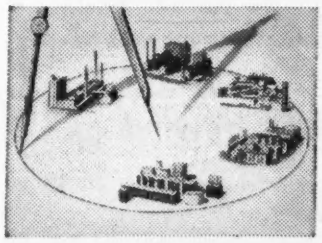

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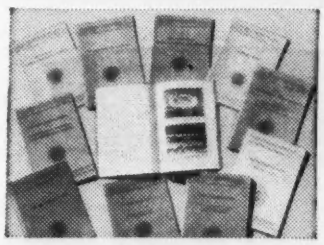

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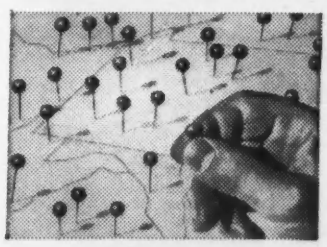

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Sodium Citrate—Sodium-Zirconyl Sulphate

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms .....lb. .22½- .29½
USP XIV, gran., dms .....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98% dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .168 - —
over 1,000 lbs .....lb. .178 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .188 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms .....lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works .....lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1165- —
Fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works..lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.67 - 1.69
dlvd lb. 1.66 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls .....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).

Sodium hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms..lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms .....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms.. cbys., works...lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex. whse .....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works.....lb. .17 - .19

Sodium metanilate, bbls, frt. alld.lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.20
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.45 - 4.70
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works..lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works, ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works....lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt. adjusted. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.30 - 4.75

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- .28½
Pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .25 - 27
Pentachloropnenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms .....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, diabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 95°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works.....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .075 - .075
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .660 - .716
Stearate, tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms .....lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald..ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 2.23 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l...ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works. ton100.00 -117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E..lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —

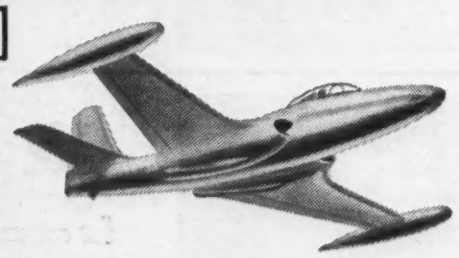
NP-108

• SODIUM BICHROMATE
• SODIUM CHROMATE
• POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
• SODIUM SULPHATE

1909

over 40 years of progress in chemicals

1952



Natural BICHROMATE OF SODA

NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO. • JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39

Sorbitol, crystal pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39

solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur, c.l. ton. 81.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0305- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0320- —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0335- —

Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .20
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)

Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .10¼- .12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
Wheat, bgs lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .18

Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, 50-kilo lots or more gram. .37 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .30 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.32 - —

Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, 92% dms lb. .25 - .30
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs, works lb. .10¼- .11
Oxalate, bbls, works lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 —
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15

Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —

Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —

Styrolyl acetate bots lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).

Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
micro crystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulphaguanidin USP, dms lb. 4.50 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, micro crystals, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 5.50 - 3.80

Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —

rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.65 - —

washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —

Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —

Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36

Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —

Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton. 130.00 Nom.
ground, same basis ton. 130.00 Nom.

Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baito unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .86 - .88
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .87 - —

Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.05 - 1.10
imported, bgs lb. .48 - .49

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —

Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -35.00
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton. 28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -32.00
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 15.25 -35.00

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼ Nom.
inedible, extra lb. .05⅞- —
fancy lb. .06⅛- —
special lb. .05⅛- —
No. 1 lb. .04⅞- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .06½- .07
50%, dms., c.l. lb. .09½- .10
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 .12
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
Tansy leaves bls lb. .25 .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs lb. .12¾- .15
medium grades, ex whse., bgs. lb. .12¼- .14
Java, ex whse., bgs lb. No stocks.

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tarragon herb, bgs lb .45 .50
Leaves, bgs lb .65 .70
Tartar emetic, tech, gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb .56 .59
dms. lb .57 .60
USP, powd. bbls., dms. kgs lb. .61 .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½ —
l.c.l. lb .25 .25¼
NF, cryst., fib dms lb .70 .75
powd., fib dms lb .75 .80
Terpineol alpha (see A), commercial, dms. c.l., South lb. .13½ —
l.c.l., South lb .14 —
extra, dms lb. .48 .50
prime, dms lb. .36 .43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½ —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½ —
tanks, works lb. .22 —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 .70
prime, dms lb. .55 .60
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 2.00

Why you should use
PANTHENOL

All panthenol 'Roche' is packed in seamless aluminum bottles.

★ in B-complex products

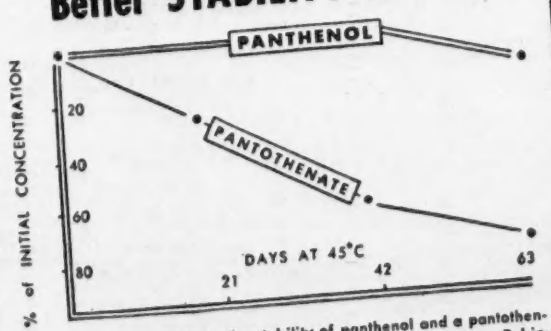
★ where pantothenic acid activity is needed

1. High stability which means greater economy
2. Soluble in water, ethanol, methanol and isopropanol
3. Fewer incompatibilities
4. More latitude in compounding
5. Reduced hypertonicity in parenterals

Panthenol is a colorless, odorless, viscous, slightly hygroscopic liquid; stable in light and air; very soluble in water and most common solvents; slightly soluble in ether; hydrolyzed by alkali and strong acid.

Investigate the advantages of panthenol in your elixirs, ointments, baby drops, syrups, injectable solutions, tablets, and capsules.

Better STABILITY in vitro



A comparison of the relative stability of panthenol and a pantothenate in a liquid multivitamin preparation at pH4. Data from Rubin; J. Am. Pharma. Assn. (Sci. Ed.) XXXVII, 12, 1948.

New, simpler methods have been developed to make assays more easily. Write for information.

Better AVAILABILITY in vivo

"The results (in humans) show that with increasing dosage of the 2 compounds, pantothenyl alcohol (panthenol) shows increasingly superior availability when taken together with food." (1)

"These results (in rats) confirm and extend the previous findings in humans that the availability of panthenol is better than that of calcium pantothenate under conditions of ad libitum feeding, and is more nearly equal in the post-absorptive state at lower doses." (2)

(1) Rubin, et. al.; Journal of Nutrition, 35: 499, 1948.
(2) Rubin, et al.; Federation Proceedings, 8: 1, 1949. (J. Nutrition, 40: 265, 1950).

CALL ROCHE FOR VITAMINS

Vitamin A acetate and palmitate • Ascorbic Acid • Biotin
Panthenol • Sodium Ascorbate • Pyridoxine hydrochloride
Riboflavin • Riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium
Riboflavin-5'-phosphate diethanolamine
Thiamine hydrochloride and mononitrate
dl-alpha-Tocopherol acetate and unesterified

VITAMIN DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.
Nutley 10, New Jersey NUtley 2-5000
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., Montreal, Quebec
Pacific Coast: L. H. BUTCHER CO., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City

Terra Alba—Zinc Phenolsulphonate

Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech, (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd lb. .714 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - 3.65
With sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.40 - 4.45
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.98¾ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
Thorium nitrate, cs, works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 700.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous anhyd., dms. works lb. .98½ - .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾ - —
Metal lb. 1.21½ - —
Oxide, dms lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .89 - .90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
Metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton. 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton. 137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½ - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½ - —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 4.40 - 5.90
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼ - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .42¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾ - .63½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¾ - .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. chys., works, frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine ams., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, ams., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns works kilo. 132.00 - 198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .09½ - .10
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .42
Valine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton. 88.00 - 89.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton. 65.00 - 66.00
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 2.75 - 3.00
whole, tins lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Tahiti, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins dms., c.l., works lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .19¾ - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., ams., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .017 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units. .017 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .015 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .015 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .015 - —
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram. 350.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gm. 250.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.93 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 103.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 99.00 - 100.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10¾ - .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11 - —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .11½ - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .69 - .71
slabs, bgs. lb. .67 - .69
crude, African, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Brazilian, bgs lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs. lb. .54 - .56
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .60 - .62
slabs, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .94 - .95
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.01 - 1.03
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .96 - .98
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.03
yellow, No. 1, bgs, ton lots lb. 1.26 - 1.28
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.24 - 1.26
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 - .15
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Ouricury, ref., bgs lb. .79 - .80
Paraffin (see it).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .24 - .26
cakes, cs. lb. .25 - .27
Sugar cane, crude, imp. lb. .43 - —
ref., dom., works lb. .75 - .80
spot lb. .77¼ - .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton 6.00 - 10.00
smaller lots, works ton 6.50 - 15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 - 30.00
smaller lots, works ton 21.00 - 35.00
Paris white bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 - 31.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 - 40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton 18.00 - 20.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 - 35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .19 - .20
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 42.00 - 55.00
80-100 mesh bulk, c.l. same basis ton. 45.00 - 50.00
l.c.l., same basis ton. 51.75 - 57.50
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst. 58°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
45°-47°C. dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .33½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30¼ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼ - —
Youngstown, O gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.20 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .29¼ - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141 - .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166 - .0275
French type, bgs., c.l lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l lb. .0165 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1025 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ - .02¼
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .23¾ - —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .32 - .33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech bbls. dms, works. lb. .28 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech, rubbermakers bgs, works. lb. .15½ - .16½
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc)
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works lb. .543 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.92 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .23½ - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1475 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1575 - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1475 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1575 - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1545 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1645 - —
50% bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1575 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1675 - —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .1650 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1750 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs.
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49

—Continued on page 64

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Problems for Drugdom

Although its house of delegates is a variously representative body and has a reputation for going on record courageously on even the most controversial matters of drug interest, it cannot be expected that the American Pharmaceutical Association will deal with many such at its centennial meeting this week. The mere outlining of even the more pressing would take as much time as will be occupied by all its sessions.

It is not the task of that association to attempt the solution of drug-trade problems which are of disturbing significance at this time. It may express observations on them; it may go so far as to suggest what should be attempted in connection therewith by the National Drug Trade Conference. The latter body should take cognizance—and more—of some of those problems.

Without attempting to cover even the outstanding ones or to select a few for mention on any basis of relative importance, it can be suggested that the problem mentioned here two weeks ago does need attention. That problem had to do with the juridical levying of damages against a drug-store company for injuries alleged to have followed the use of a bleach cream purchased in the original package at the store. The court applied a Pennsylvania law which provides:—"Where a buyer expressly, or by implication, makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required and it appears that the buyer relies on the seller's skill and judgment (whether he be the grower or manufacturer, or not), there is an implied warranty that the goods shall be reasonably fit for such purpose." Clearly it is the part of wisdom under such a law for a druggist or other distributor—assuming he also has the "skill and judgment" on which the liability is incurred—not to sell anything to anybody, who tells him what it is wanted for. It would seem that the liability implied in such cases should rest upon the advertiser who really made the sale; the retailer merely makes a delivery—if he has any sense.

Another big problem is that presented by the investigation started in New York a few weeks ago, having to do with the joint interest of doctors and druggists in the manufacture of specialties prescribed by the doctors and dispensed by the druggists. The allegations in the New York cases are that the scheme was a hold-up or shakedown of the patients. It is a sort of new idea in fee-splitting and need not embrace a manufacturing concern as third party. Code, or cipher prescribing, has long been practiced—not always with any divvying of the change for the medicine. The idea, of itself, need not be any more reprehensible than is the promotion by a doctor and a druggist of the use on prescription of the products of a high-class, national manufacturer in which the prescriber and the dispenser have more or less of a holding of stock.

Of possible broader significance—to make this a three-sided presentation—is the ruling of a Wisconsin court that aspirin, milk of magnesia, and camphorated oil may legally be sold by others than registered druggists, although they are not proprietary medicines in the sense of the law permitting such selling of those products. The court held that the law restricting the sale of the three official preparations to registered druggists was unconstitutional because the defining of such preparations (U.S.P., H.P.U.S., and N.F.), was in private hands, beyond the control of the state legislature and having no connection with the administrative branch of the state government—because the statute adds to the reference to the three official compendiums "any supplement to any of them," thus permitting the law to be changed in scope at any time by the revisers of the compendiums.

The legislative problems of drugdom—not to mention now "fair trade"—in prevention, compliance, and revision are big and many.

Headless—Helpless—Hopeless

It is anybody's guess why the director of the Office of Price Stabilization quit that job some ten days ago. One thing can be said: he never did like the fact that he had no adequate law to enforce and no effective means of even bluffing at enforcement. What congress did to the purpose of price-control in its latest tinkering was enough to discourage anyone who had the least belief that there was a job for government in the prevention of greedy gouging—what is euphemistically called inflation, but is actually only distantly related to the results of governmental money-wasting which are inflation: because the dollar of cost is the same as the dollar of selling price, there is no logic in an argument that high prices for the consumer are the consequence of the low purchasing value of his dollar.

Another reason why the OPS director was tired—or something—of his futile job was the increase allowed in the price of steel in consequence of the increase in the pay of steel-workers enforced by duress on the national economic welfare. Neither of those related increases was exactly in keeping with what the applicable regulative statutes were believed to set up as criteria.

As one bad apple will spoil a barrelful, so it is with a bad interpretation of any restrictive provision. The indefiniteness of statutory meaning being what it is, bad interpretations are not limited to those intended to be so. Hence it was the feeling of the OPS chief that the easing of the steelboosts through the loose meshes of the laws would be followed by a general passing through of all sorts of prices. As the cost of food was at a record high level by the end of July, and was still being boosted, he recognized the futility—and the dishonesty—of pretending to endeavor to stabilize prices when everybody could see that, in relation to foods, they were 0.5 percent higher every week, and nobody showed any signs of trying to apply "moral rearmament" which it had, but a short time previously, been testified had kept the price of bread at prewar levels in Ottawa, Canada, during the war.

Under the influence of some sort of faith which is difficult to explain, the OPS chief advocated the reconvening of congress for the purpose of dealing with the food price problem, which, according to the experts, was sure to become more acute by reason of the effects of the drought on crops.

Congress has not been reconvened. Although several prominent members of the body have been ahead of the OPS director in the predicting of continued increasing of food prices, they have blamed the expectation on many things other than the inadequacy and worse of their relevant statutorial handiwork. So, they are in large part opposed to being put to work at repairing that dam. They say that the proposal is unreasonable. "Unreasonable" is a word of various meanings. In their case it means unfavorable to their campaigning intentions.

In truth, "unreasonable" is not an apt designation of the proposal: it is nonsensical from the point of view of its implied purpose. Given another chance to tinker with price-control, congress would probably emit a proscription against keeping prices down.

One trouble in the hopelessness of keeping prices fair in both directions is that there is such a wide difference of opinion as to the meaning of the "S" in "OPS." Very few interpret it as "stabilization." The interpretations, depending on the position of the interpreter, range all the way from "squeeze" to "succor." There is a variety of views also on the meaning of the "P," many believe that it stands for "profit"; some even interpret it as "profiteering."

One thing is certain: prices cannot be stabilized by law. The main reason is that law must be administered by men after it has been constructed by men and in both functionings the men are, if anything, of more than average human fallibility. Also, they cannot be independent and keep their jobs. Moral rearmament is subject to the same handicaps.

Blame for what some critics call the over-stability of prices is being laid all over the place. Sellers blame government and the super-government of labor which enforces demands for increases in important items in the cost of goods. Labor blames "big business"; albeit the bigger boosts in prices are at the small end of the business system. So, enforcement officials don't know where to look or whom to hold. When they do make a try, as in the recent $955,499 slap at a dozen nightclubs in the City of New York, they are more likely to strike out than to hit, even a bunt. They need a law that is something more than a stuffed club and operating equipment later than nineteenth century.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

changed circumstances. While Renegotiation Board personnel will not normally audit contractors' books to develop information as to improper charges, they have been instructed to make full use of audit reports and other available data resulting from investigations by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the General Accounting Office, or the government departments with which the contracts were made.

Penicillin Expansion Goal

When the Defense Production Administration announced recently that an expansion program to increase the annual capacity of the penicillin industry to 600,000,000,000,000 units by 1955 had been approved, it created quite a stir among the producers of this drug. They were understandably disturbed over not having noticed beforehand that such a program was in the works.

It turns out, however, that there is nothing new in the announced program and what happened was that one of the information men of DPA, looking around for something to write, consolidated a lot of old information into a single story that was made to look like a new program. As a matter of fact, the expansion program for penicillin is so old that many of the new plants already have been completed and some production has even been shut down because there is too much penicillin.

Research Duplication

One thing congress never got around to last session but most likely will be looked into next session is the matter of duplication of research work by government agencies or private organizations. Senator Homer Ferguson, of Michigan, proposed such an investigation, but it came in the closing rush of the session and too late for consideration.

According to tabulations prepared by the Bureau of the Budget, research activities are carried on by the government in some seventeen different departments and agencies at a cost this year of somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,225,000,000. Last year's obligations for research amounted to $2,208,000,000, and the year before they were $1,630,000,000.

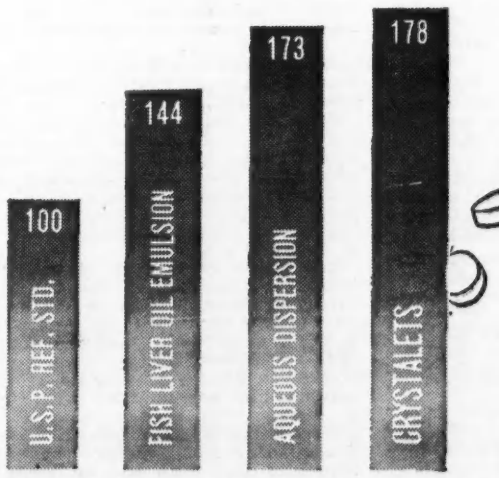
With so many agencies "getting into the act" and so much money kicking around for research, it is almost inconceivable that a considerable amount of duplication is not going on. One of the purposes of the National Science Foundation was to see to it that duplication was avoided in government research, but what NSF has accomplished in this direction hasn't been brought to light thus far.

USDA's New 'Yearbook'

This year's "Yearbook of Agriculture," published by Department of Agriculture, will be of considerable interest to a large segment of the chemical and allied industry. Titled "Insects," this book of 952 pages will be coming off the presses in a few weeks and is believed to be the most complete study of insects on the market today.

Not only will it help the scientist and the teacher, but the naturalist, student, writer, farmer, and the average reader will find the discussions both helpful and useful. The 131 chapters cover such subjects as the economic importance of insects, development of economic entomology, insect control, and many, many other phases of this important field.

Written in pleasing easy-to-read style by numerous entomology experts, the text is supplemented and enhanced by seventy-two color plates, eight black-and-white photographs, and many line drawings to help identify insects. The Government Printing Office is now taking orders for the book at $2.50 a copy.



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Heavy Chemicals

Prime western zinc was advanced in price last week after recording a decline in the preceding period. The uplift came only five days after the reduction and the trade was confused by the movement. Suspension of galvanizing demand for zinc during the steel strike caused stocks to increase and steel plants are now getting zinc on orders placed in June. Demand for domestic copper was exceedingly active and in excess of the available supply. Moderate expansion was noted in the inquiry for lead with the battery trade showing more disposition to build up inventories. Quicksilver remained quiet and unchanged.

Lower prices were named for phosphorus oxychloride and trichloride in drums. The decline was attributed to competitive influences. A slight pickup was noted in demand for chlorine and soda ash. Producers stated that the improvement might have been due to resumption of activity in paper mills and textile plants after regular July shutdowns. There was no appreciable increase in the tonnage movement of caustic soda. Sales of potassium carbonate and caustic potash leaned toward expansion but the gain was not of a character to determine whether the movement was permanent or temporary. It looked as though most of the Summer demand for calcium chloride had been leveled off. Insecticide manufacturers did not take as much white arsenic this season as in 1951. Copper sulphate commanded a little more attention from the citrus area although inquiry from other sections remained down. There was no indication of easement in the supply of nickel salts. All of the acids maintained a comfortable supply condition.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 86.9 percent for the week ending Aug. 9, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 85.0R in the preceding week and 100.1 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Activity increased slightly last week under demand principally from the cracker bakeries. The supply situation was fully capable of meeting requirements.

Arsenic—Demand for agriculture was off this year as a result of a rather heavy carry-over of calcium arsenate from last season and a light insect infestation in the cotton growing areas. Shipments to the glass plants have continued about steady with little variation in demand noted. The carlot price for white powdered is 5½c. per pound delivered.

Barium Chloride—Production of anhydrous and crystals in May was placed at 1,172 tons by the Census Bureau. April output was 1,427 tons.

Calcium Chloride—Seasonal leveling off in highway uses was noted, the late Summer working toward the end of the highway maintenance season. The hot dry period occasioned a satisfactory movement this year and producers were able to dispose of a lot of inventory material.

Carbon Bisulphide—Supply conditions continued comfortable so far this month. There appeared to be a slight increase in the inquiry from rayon mills.

Chlorine—Moderate improvement in demand was reported which was more or less of a spotty character. No easement in the supply of cylinders could be noted and tankcar stocks did not appear quite as free as noted a month ago.

Cobalt Sulphate — May production amounted to 50,067 pounds, gross, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments were placed at 21,890 pounds and stocks on May 31 were 83,625 pounds, compared with 55,448 on April 30.

Copper Sulphate—Some agricultural inquiries reached the market from the South during the past week but there was no unusual demand from other sections. Gradual increase in shipments to the iron and steel industry was reported and more interest was manifested by consumers who make long-term contracts. Export demand remained active, particularly from South Europe with domestic producers in better shape to consider new business. Overall supply position continued comfortable.

Nickel Sulphate — Supply conditions have shown no indication of improving in sulphate or other nickel salts and the market position is definitely tight. Producers have notified customers to get their allocation requests for October filed with NPA not later than September 1. Filing of requests, however, is not a guarantee that the requests will be granted.

Phosphorus Oxychloride—Priced lower in drums, carlots at 13c. per pound works. The l.c.l. price was unchanged at 15c. and tanks continued available at 11½c. per pound works.

Phosphorus Trichloride — The drum price was lowered to 13c. in carlots, works. No change in l.c.l. or tankcar prices.

Potash, Caustic—Improvement noted in the preceding week continued. The increase in shipments was not pronounced but it was broader than noted a month ago. The inquiry seemed to come more from textile plants than soap factories. The supply position was not impaired by the increased demand.

Potassium Carbonate — No particular change in market conditions. Demand showed slight improvement but it seemed to come from other sources than glass plants. Stocks were readily available to meet requirements.

Potassium Chlorate—Movement remained relatively slow with sales spotty and confined to actual wants. Supply position comfortable with immediate shipments still available.

Soda Ash—Producers noted a slight increase in demand during the past week which was the first definite clue of improvement so far this summer. It was not evident whether the increased demand was permanent or temporary but the feeling in the trade leaned toward optimism. Some of the producers were inclined to believe that resumption of activity in paper mills and textile plants after the regular July shutdowns was being reflected in market activity.

Soda, Caustic — Shipments remained about on the same level as the preceding week although producers looked for a pickup as noted in soda ash. There appeared to be an increase in activity in textile mills. As the textile industry is considered the largest individual consumer, improvement in mill activity will have an important influence on the distribution of caustic. There is no shortage of stocks at present.

The Planta de Soda de Betania, near Zipaquira, Colombia, is reported to be supplying domestic demand for caustic soda (except rayon-type and preparations based on caustic soda), sodium carbonate, and sodium bicarbonate. The temporary prohibition on the importation of these products has been extended to December 31, 1952.

One of the principal objectives of the Argentine chemical industry under the first Five Year Plan was to lessen the country's dependence on imported alkalies. However, caustic soda and soda ash continue to be the principal chemical imports in volume and are surpassed in value only by coar-tar dyes. Production of caustic soda is estimated to have increased to about 22,500 metric tons in 1951, only slightly more than half the target figure of 40,000 tons annually; demand was estimated at 60,000 tons in 1951. Factors limiting production have been inability to dispose of the coproduct, chlorine, shortages of electric power, and transportation difficulties. A plant which opened in 1948 was forced to close down in 1951 because of a drop in the water level of an adjoining reservoir which provided it with power and water. Another new plant at Cinco Saltos has had difficulty in transporting its output to consuming areas. Total annual capacity of the five principal plants is 28,900 tons, but this figure is not considered likely to be reached soon.

Sodium Antimoniate—Expectations are that prices will be reduced under the influence of lower prices for antimony oxide. The latter was reduced to 30c. per pound in carlots. Prior to the reduction both the oxide and soda were selling at the same figures.

Sulphur—June shipments of native sulphur were placed at 349,302 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. Apparent sales

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Zinc, prime western, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., carlots, 1c. per lb.
Trichloride, dms., carlots, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1951
94.77	94.77	94.84	96.12

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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amounted to 368,188 long tons, compared with 440,920 in May. Recovered sulphur shipments in June were 27,339 long tons, against 19,231 in the preceding month. Apparent sales in June were 27,371 long tons, compared with 19,152 in May.

Colombia produced 2,310 metric tons of sulphur in 1951, virtually all from a plant in the Cauca Valley. Government assistance was given the company in order to increase its output and help develop domestic sources of this material.

Acids

Acetic—A moderate pickup in demand was noted for glacial in some sections of the country last week. The South appeared to be leading in the extent of activity. Stocks were adequate to meet requirements and prices were described as firm at former levels.

Hydrofluosilicic—Demand has held within moderate limits but total sales were said to be around seasonal dimensions. No shortage of stocks at present.

Muriatic — Miscellaneous shipments showed slight improvement last week. The market remained in good supply and requirements were readily covered.

Nitric—Small lot sales predominated, but the volume was somewhat better. Production has kept stocks adequate to level off demand.

Oxalic—Stocks have continued in excess of demand and sales have shown no appreciable improvement so far this month.

Sulphuric—Shipments to the iron and steel industry are slowly expanding and there appeared to be a little more interest from other sources. Stocks were available for immediate shipment.

A firm in Sweden will build a sulphuric-acid plant at Ronnskar, an island near Skelleftehamn on the Gulf of Bothnia, where the firm has smelters and can use the byproduct sulphur-dioxide gases as the raw material. The new plant is expected to produce 30,000 metric tons of sulphuric acid annually.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Output of domestic primary aluminum during June was 77,476 short tons, a decline of 4 percent from the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Mines. An electrical storm causing property damage and power failure, resulted in considerable loss of production during the month at a Massena, New York, plant. Nine of the 13 potlines at Massena were put out of operation. Stocks on June 30 were 13,753 tons.

During March the consumption of purchased and toll-treated aluminum-base scrap was 28,065 short tons, an increase of about 5 percent compared with February. Estimated metal recovery was 24,657 tons; 18,508 tons was from new scrap and 6,149 tons was from old scrap.

Copper—Demand continued active for refined copper and sustained at a level above supply. Producers stated that the

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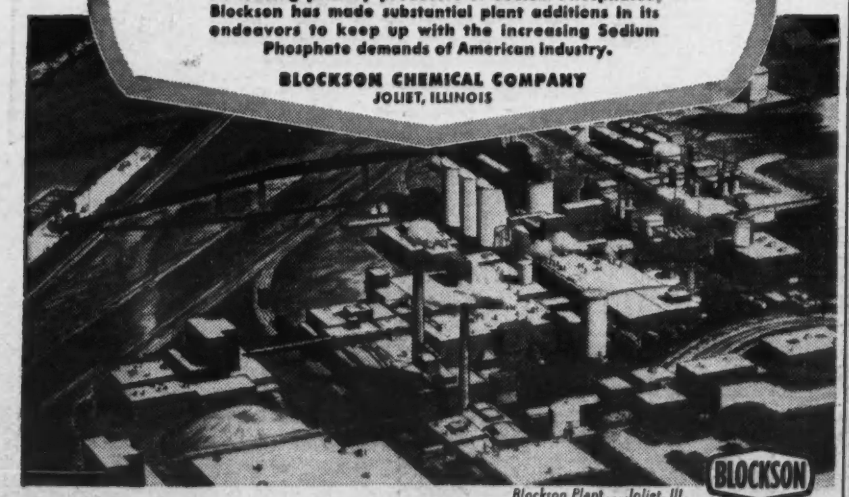

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tonnage required is extensive and that sales for August shipment are running over 80,000 tons. Domestic copper is moving at the ceiling price of 24½c. per pound. Sales of foreign metal have been made at 36c. to 36½c., delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Mine production of recoverable lead in the United States in June was 5 percent lower than the May output, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production totaled 32,014 tons compared with 33,767 tons in May and a monthly average of 2,536 tons in 1951. The average daily rate of production dropped from 1,089 tons in May to 1,067 tons in June. Lead output from the west central states of Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas decreased to 11,920 tons in June, 3 percent below the previous month's total. Production from Kansas increased 5 percent while output from Missouri and Oklahoma decreased 2 and 15 percent, respectively. Mines in states east of the Mississippi River produced 986 tons of recoverable lead in June or 7 percent less than in May. Production of lead from the combined western states totaled 19,108 tons compared with 20,434 tons in May.

Manganese—Manganese ore shipments from domestic mines in May increased 12 percent over April to 9,600 short tons according to the Bureau of Mines. Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Virginia reported shipments with Montana holding its position as the leading producer, contributing 96 percent of the total. Shipments of ferruginous and manganiferous ore reported from Minnesota, Montana, Nevada and New Mexico, increased sharply from 28,031 short tons in April to 70,218 in May due to the heavy shipments from Minnesota mines. Imports of manganese ore containing 35 percent or more manganese decreased only slightly from April to 226,405 short tons in May. India supplied 38 percent of the total, again the largest portion, followed by Gold Coast, 16 percent; Brazil, 12 percent, Union of South Africa, 9 percent; Cuba, 8 percent, and French Morocco, 7 percent with Angola, Mexico, Chile, Turkey, Philippines, Belgian Congo, and Peru supplying the remaining 10 percent in the above order.

Quicksilver — Prices were unchanged last week. The range was from $188 for round lots and up to $191 for smaller quantities on spot. A slight increase was noted in demand for small lots which represented the actual wants of consumers.

San Francisco. — Market activity remained quiet during the week with spot metal quoted $192 per flask.

Tin—Restrictions on end use controls on mill scrap have been lifted by NPA. The action will permit manufacturers to resume use of these types of plate in the manufacture of toys, games, novelty souvenirs, buttons, buckles and other light gauge stamped items. (M-24, as amended; effective August 12). The amendment is expected to result in a reduced demand for production plate, NPA said, and to increase the demand for secondaries sufficient to reverse the trend towards their accumulation in warehouses.

Zinc—Priced higher at 14c. per pound East St. Louis for prime western. While the uplift was rather confusing to the trade, it was stated that buying orders had increased substantially since the settlement of the steel strike.

Stocks of slab zinc on July 1 were placed at 63,342 tons by the American Zinc Institute. Production during July was given as 76,930 tons. Domestic shipments were 38,824 tons, export and drawback 3,036, government account 1,493 making total shipments 43,353 tons and leaving stocks on July 31 at 96,919 tons, against 63,342 tons on June 30. Unfilled orders at the end of July were 46,547 tons, compared with 39,428 at the close of June.

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Providence, R. I.—George Mann & Co., Inc.
San Francisco—Los Angeles—Griffin Chemical Co.
Brooklyn, New York—Siegel Chemical Co.
Salt Lake City—Wasatch Chemical Co.
Chicago—Kraft Chemical Co.
Charlotte, N. C.—C. S. Tanner Co.
Dallas—Houston—New Orleans—St. Louis—Tulsa—Oklahoma City—Wichita—Kansas City—Barada & Page, Inc.

Hooker Electrochemical Key Posts Go to Three

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has announced the appointment of Horace W. Hooker, jr., as assistant to the general sales manager, Peter N. Maclaren as purchasing agent and Robert F. Schultz as assistant technical superintendent.

In addition, the company has also made a number of temporary appointments in its industrial relations department. Joseph A. Tardiff and John D. Sweeney have been made area supervisors. George E. Duckwall has become acting department head, and Alton V. Thorpe has been named personnel supervisor.

Mr. Hooker has been with the company since 1934, and since 1947 has been purchasing agent. Mr. McClaren has been with Hooker since 1936, and has served as assistant purchasing agent since 1947. Mr. Schultz, with the concern since 1941, has been technical supervisor of the process study group since 1949.

Solvay Div. Ups Meek In Traffic Department

Appointment of Arlington R. Meek to the post of assistant to the general traffic manager of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has been announced. Mr. Meek had been plant traffic agent at Solvay's Detroit works for fourteen years. He will be succeeded in that post by Henry F. Millatz, who had been Solvay's assistant Detroit traffic agent since 1943.

Mr. Meek has been in Solvay's employ for the past twenty-six years, starting as a clerk in the New York office. In 1935 he was appointed division traffic agent at the Baton Rouge, La., plant and came to Detroit in a similar capacity three years later. Mr. Millatz has been with Solvay since 1913.

Alcoa Advances Smith

Harry L. Smith, jr., has been made staff manager of product sales for Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Smith, who had been manager of sheet and plate sales, is a veteran of thirty-eight years' service with the company. W. T. Mitman, now with Alcoa's Washington, D. C., sales office, will succeed Mr. Smith.

Phila. Chemical Club to Golf

The Philadelphia Chemical Club will hold a golf outing tomorrow at the Rolling Green Country Club. Dinner is scheduled for 7 p.m.

Trade Briefs

George J. Zipf has been appointed district manager in charge of sales and service for the Chicago district of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company.

Hugh Sutherland has been appointed executive vice-president of the Michigan limestone division of the United States Steel Company.

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Monsanto Appoints Three To Merchandising Division

The merchandising division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has announced the appointments of three district sales representatives. The division, which is newly formed, is handling sales of Monsanto's "Krilium" soil conditioner and other trade-marked products through retail channels.

The sales representatives are:—Stanley W. Sullivan, Chicago district; Jack R. Glatthaar, New England, New York and northern New Jersey district, and Robert Ehrhardt, St. Louis district.

Cyanamid Names Sims

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced that W. N. Sims has joined the purchasing department where he is division purchasing agent in charge of the location and purchase of fuels, including coke. For the past three years, Mr. Sims served as a fuel engineer with Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company.

Mich. Chemical Expanding Technical Staff, Facilities

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., is expanding its technical department, both in personnel and facilities, according to an announcement by Roland P. Place, president.

A. J. Abbott has rejoined the corporation in his former capacity of supervisor of the process and development department. New staff members include:—Charles J. Strickler, in charge of organic research; Jack A. Campbell, in charge of inorganic research; Bruce L. Dwiggins, Mark M. Frimodig and Robert C. Mazurek, chemical engineers and Joseph P. O'Halloran and Richard C. Nametz, research chemists. The construction of additional facilities will start at once and will result in a 25 percent increase in laboratory and office space, the company stated.

Kaiser Appoints Drennan Chemical Sales Manager

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., has named Russel T. Drennan sales manager of its chemical division, with supervision over sales and development of basic refractory brick, mixes and mortar, along the Atlantic seaboard. Joseph A. Voss, jr., will be in charge of midwest sales, including Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

Hollingshead Appoints Jones

Philip Jones, former administrative assistant to the retail vice-president of Montgomery Ward & Co., has been appointed assistant director of sales and merchandising for the R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J. Mr. Jones will assist Donald O. Severson, vice-president in charge of sales and merchandising.

Dry Salt Mining Project Planned

Canadian Salt Company has announced that it will proceed immediately with a dry salt mining project in Ojibway, Ontario. A program of exploratory drilling begun in March has proved successful, the company said. Morton Salt Company, Chicago, is underwriting the Canadian venture.

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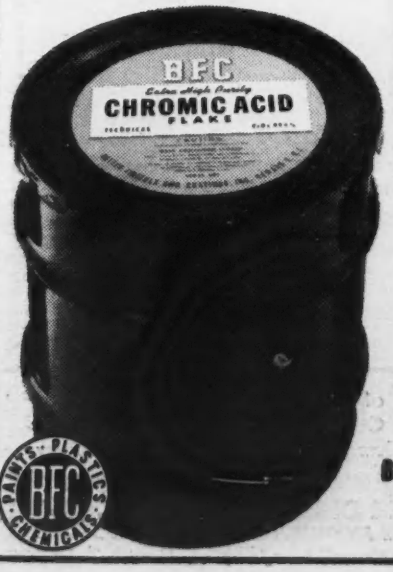

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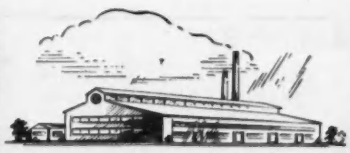

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Agricultural Chemicals

Index advanced from 113.53 to 113.59 last week. Packinghouse byproducts, including dried blood, hoof meal and tankage, scored fractional advances. Buying interest was fairly active early in the week but relaxed appreciably at the close. Feeders gave some attention to steamed bone meal although not enough to advance the price. Limited offerings of castor pomace were taken for fertilizer use. More interest for stockfeed was noted in menhaden meal while continued heavy importations of fish meal worked against an upward swing in quotations.

Ammonium sulphate remained in a tight condition with steel mills turning out more stocks. It is expected to be some time before sulphate shipments start to roll on anything like a normal basis. Advices from abroad indicate no sulphate scarcity at foreign supply points. Superphosphate supplies have eased under a slower demand for shipments. Some seasonal slowing down in the call for potash shipments was also reported. In producing quarters it was stated that the Summer drought has prevented as much potash being used for direct application as in 1951. Chilean sodium nitrate continued available for immediate shipment. There was no easement in the supply of nitrogenous process tankage.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate — Coke-oven sulphate is being produced and some shipments have been made but the supply situation is still tight. No easement is expected until production assumes more normal dimensions.

Bone Meal — Limited offerings were available last week and some sales of domestic steamed were reported at $75 per ton in bags, carlots, works. Raw remained quiet with sellers naming $70 per ton.

Castor Pomace — Consumers are taking this material when offered at $37.25 per ton in bags, carlots, works. Demand for fertilizer use has continued fairly active during the off season to date.

Dried Blood—Light sales were reported at higher prices with feed demand still holding but showing signs of weakening at the close of the week. New York named $7.25 per unit of ammonia and Chicago, $7.75.

Fish Meal—Feed demand slightly improved but not unusually heavy. Some menhaden said to be moving around the ceiling price of $2.26 per unit of protein. Plenty of imported fish meal is reaching the market from various supply points abroad.

Hoof Meal—Priced higher at $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis with limited sales for fertilizer use at that figure. This is the first price change since June 23.

Phosphate Rock—No new developments to disturb the balance of this market. Domestic contract shipments are of normal seasonal dimensions and export inquiry picking up a bit.

Potassium Muriate—Demand for shipments has slackened slightly. It was stated that not as much potash has been used for direct application this season on account of the dry spell but if there is more moisture in September, the loss may be made up.

Two additional discoveries of potash in Saskatchewan, Canada, as a result of drilling operations, have been announced by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The first deposit is reported to be several feet thick and to contain more than 32 percent of potassium chloride; the second contains about 31 percent. However, the Ministry states that the beds are not considered of commercial value because of their great depth.

Sodium Nitrate — Stocks of imported nitrate have been built up to seasonal dimensions permitting consumers to secure immediate shipments. Demand has followed spotty lines which is not unusual at this period of the year.

Superphosphate—Supplies not as tight as formerly noted and the market has assumed a more comfortable position so far as stocks are concerned. It was stated that buyers are more hesitant about taking shipments.

With the beginning of full-time operations at a new superphosphate plant at Sfax, Tunisia, the country's annual requirements of sulphur are expected to be increased from the 2,000 long tons now used in vineyards to 38,000 tons, which must be supplied by imports. The fertilizer factory will use 3,000 long tons monthly in producing 90,000 metric tons of triple superphosphate annually, mostly for export.

Tankage — Higher prices were established last week with sales in New York at $7.50 per unit of ammonia and at $8.25 in Chicago. The feed trade took on some stocks in the early trading but appeared reluctant at the close of the week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1951
113.59	113.53	114.20	113.19

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Trading continued only fair to moderate over the week with inquiry light for the majority of items. Demand has been well maintained for domestic fish meal with offerings limited and quotations at ceiling plus cost of sacks; imported meal offered $2.21 per unit of protein, sacks included.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$53.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$76.14 per ton in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $100.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$83-$85 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$51 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton, 65 percent sardine, bulk, f.o.b. Monterey or San Francisco. $135 per ton, bulk, 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $158.20 per ton, bulk, 70 percent Alaskan herring, f.o.b. Seattle. $132.60 per ton, bagged, 60 percent imported meal, ex-dock, Los Angeles Harbor.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, 3/16 grade, $4 extra for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.25-$5.35 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Markets generally quiet in BHC and DDT with no shortage in either. Demand for export has continued slow. The season for both insecticides has been unsatisfactory to producers. There was some movement in parathion to citrus areas in the South although shipments to California have been slow in getting started. Stocks of this material are available at former prices. Calcium cyanide experienced a fair season for fumigation use, particularly to the grain warehouses. Paradichlorobenzene remained quiet in between seasons. Copper sulphate did not command as much attention as in 1951 owing to the absence of blight in the potato growing sections.

Heavy rains have interfered with the insect control program in the Matamoros district of Mexico. Damage to the cotton crop from the pink bollworm is expected to be heavy and the bollweevil threat also is serious. The United States and Mexican Departments of Agriculture are receiving full cooperation from growers and finance companies in carrying out inspection and control work. Complete eradication is not being attempted this year because of the heavy expense involved, but efforts are being made to hold infestation to the lowest level possible; most farmers and finance companies are short of reserve capital because of low profits from the 1951 crop. Infestations of pink bollworm in the cotton area of Reynosa are reported under control in many fields, where applications of DDT have been generous. The boll weevil is causing considerable concern in the district.

The Sudan Pest Control has ordered a fleet of small planes from the United Kingdom for the annual spraying of 250,000 acres of cotton. This group will dust about 50 percent of the cotton area with chemicals to control the cotton-jassid. Sections of cotton plantings have been sprayed since 1945.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Monsanto Establishes New Research Facilities in Mo.

The establishment of an agricultural and biological research installation at Creve Coeur, Mo., has been announced by the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company.

The facilities, to be known as the Creve Coeur Laboratories, are in addition to the division's 257-acre Hazelwood Farms, established earlier this year to field-test agricultural chemicals. Operations on Hazelwood Farms will be handled by personnel of the Creve Coeur Laboratories.

Initially, the staff at Creve Coeur will consist of three research groups under the direction of L. E. Weeks, P. P. Wallace and Dr. O. DeGarmo. The groups will engage in research on soil conditioner applications; herbicides, insecticides and fungicides; and mycology, bacteriology and industrial preservation, respectively. In addition to the laboratories proper, the installation includes 10,000 square feet of greenhouses for screening and experimental work.

Ammonium Sulphate Plant To Be Erected in Spain

Sociedad Anonima Altos Hornos de Vizcaya has agreed to a government proposal to build a fertilizer plant at Sagunto, Spain. The unit, which will employ coke-gas residues from blast furnaces at Sagunto, is expected to produce 60,000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate annually. The plant will cost in the neighborhood of $2,740,000. A new company will be organized to finance the operation, the principal partners to be Altos Hornos de Vizcaya and Sociedad Espanola de Frabricaciones Hidrogenadas (Sefanitro).

'X-Disease' Controllable, Agriculture Experts Say

The reduction or entire elimination of "X-disease" (hyperkeratosis) in cattle may be possible on many farms if cattle are kept away from tractors, combines, bulldozers, and other farm machinery where it may be possible for them to consume grease or oil, according to conclusions based on research conducted by seventeen state agricultural experiment stations cooperating with the Department of Agriculture.

The scientists agreed that cattle may become affected with "X-disease" by exposure to or taking into the digestive tract higher chlorinated naphthalenes contained in certain lubricants, or by unknown toxic ingredients in feedstuffs. Research workers at the experiment stations have been able to produce the disease experimentally by giving the suspected feeds under controlled feeding tests in neighboring regions as well as in their own states. The disease has also been produced with particular batches of processed concentrates, roofing asphalt, and timothy hay from one particular field.

Fish Meal Seen as Source Of New Factor for Growth

What may prove to be a new vitamin has been discovered at the Department of Agriculture's poultry nutrition laboratory at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. A concentrate prepared from fish solubles has been found to contain a factor that promotes rapid growth in young growing chicks, even when fed all the known nutrients.

This new finding was announced last week at the annual meeting of the Poultry Science Association at Storrs, Conn., by R. J. Lillie, Henry Menge, C. A. Denton, J. R. Sizemore, and H. R. Bird, poultry scientists of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The new factor is found in fish solubles, fish meal, and meat meal. These appear to be the only important sources among commonly used feedstuffs.

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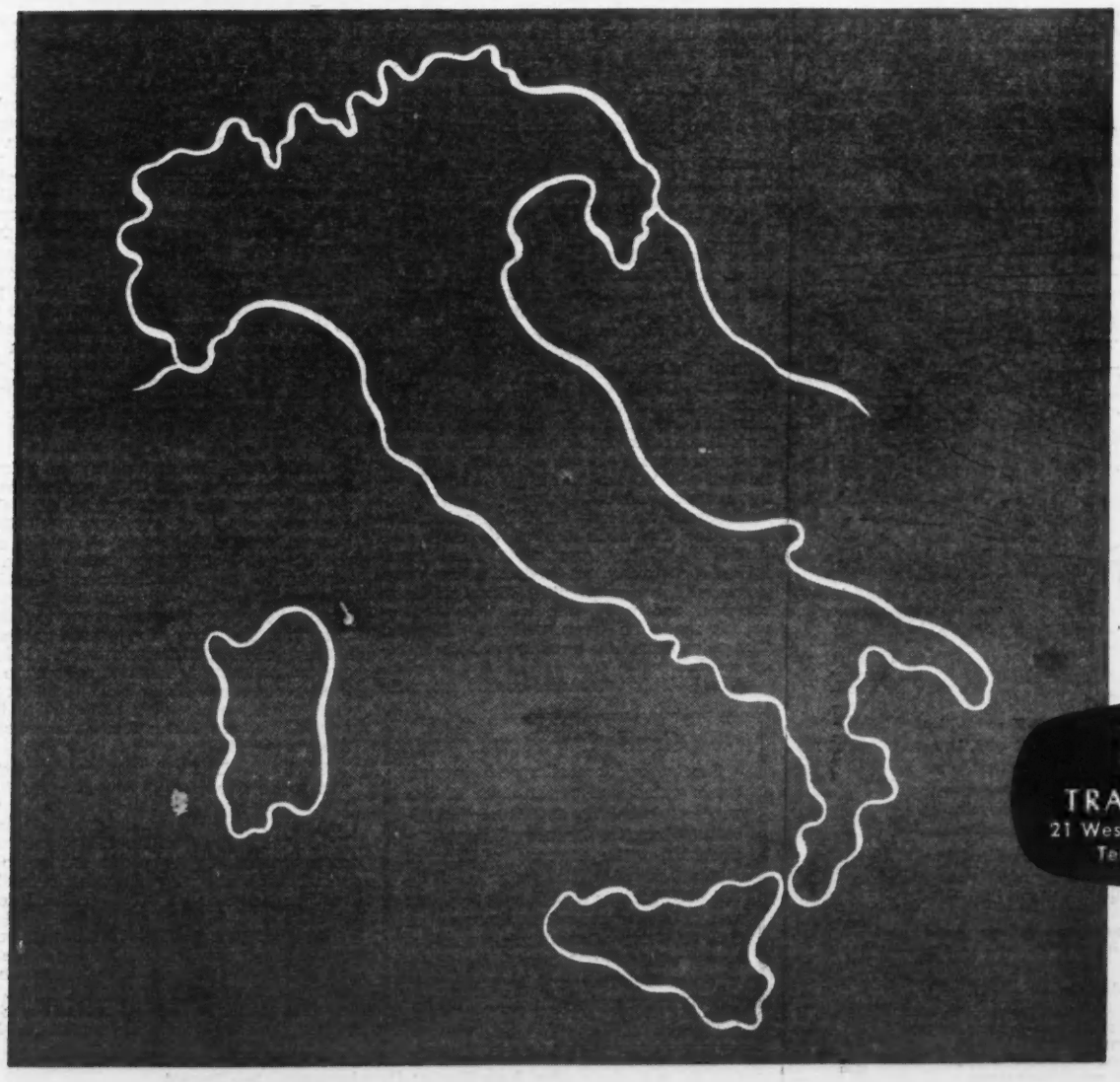
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B-49

Petroleum Derivatives

There were no price changes reported by those interested in the petroleum market during the past week. The general steadiness felt during the summer continued both in demand and supply. This steadiness was broken in some spots by slowness where sales of materials were influenced by summer weather, but these lags were not so unusual as to cause concern. Demand in most spots was good and supplies quite satisfactory.

Supplies of toluol and xylol were in a relatively good volume with both materials in heavy demand, and a tendency towards tightness in evidence with respect to toluol. Other solvents remained very much in their established positions, with no great increases in demand indicated in any quarters, and with orders being filled quite easily. Prices remained steady without exception.

Butane and propane lagged noticeably but this was the direct result of the summer season and would be remedied in time. The overall picture for these gases appeared favorable, according to a Bureau of Mines survey released during the week. The survey showed a steady upward trend over the last two years in the sales of these gases. Waxes were slow.

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—Consumers were taking this material in amounts sufficient to keep the picture bright for the supplying industries, although sales could not be called unusually high. No difficulty was reported by manufacturers in keeping pace with incoming orders. There was no change in prices already current.

Lacquer Diluent—Demand remained steady at about the usual level, so that customers were able to obtain the quantities they required without any difficulties. Prices were unchanged from the ones already in effect. Suppliers reported no concern about the amount of the material in their stocks, and a good balance between demand and supply existed.

Mineral Spirits—Orders were filled easily and without delay, even though demand for the material during the week was well up to the current level. No difficulties were reported by suppliers in meeting the demands being made. No changes in prices were made in either direction.

Rubber Solvent—Demand for the week was mild, with suppliers filling orders with no apparent difficulty. Stocks were high enough to meet the needs of customers and no undue amount of trouble seemed to be met by users of the material. As in recent weeks, prices showed no inclination to change.

Solvent Naphtha—Sellers said 100° material was in very good demand during the week, keeping supplies on hand fairly tight. Production, it was learned, was not sufficient to fill all orders completely, and as a result supplies were being allocated in order to take care of customers' orders equitably. Previous prices held without change during the week.

The available amounts of 150° material during the week were even more limited than the 100° product. Demand was good, with the result that not all orders from customers could be filled easily. Prices held steady at the levels prevailing during recent weeks.

Stoddard Solvent—In this market demand for the week showed no drop and remained at the reasonably good level it had previously reached. Dealers were prepared for the quantity of orders they received and were able to meet the demands made on them without difficulty. The price structure remained at its former level.

Toluol—This petroleum source aromatic solvent was in tight supply with some producers throughout the week, although others reported having no difficulty in filling orders from stocks on hand. The lack of availability in some quarters was due to the recent strike in the petroleum industry, which tied up production for some companies longer than for others. Prices for the material held at the levels of recent weeks. Demand for nitration material was in excess of available supply.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Producers had no difficulty in filling orders, as no unusually high demands were in evidence during the week. Prices, as well, remained steady and showed no tendency to fluctuate.

Xylol—Demand was at a moderately high level during the week. Suppliers throughout the industry were able to fill orders without any great difficulty and because of the good demand for the material, no unusually large stocks were to be found anywhere among the producers. Prices remained unchanged from previous weeks.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
105.61	105.70*	107.19

* Revised

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 2 totaled 276,432,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 278,201,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,769,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,691,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 78,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The demand for propane and butane remained at the seasonal low. There was only moderate demand from customers and sufficient supplies were on hand to fill all orders. This lull in the market was only temporary, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Mines and released during the week. The sharp upward trend in sales of butane and propane that was recorded during 1950 and 1951 was expected to continue throughout 1952, the report pointed out. The increases were due to demands for these liquefied gases for use as fuels and demands by chemical and synthetic rubber manufacturing plants, with increased government stockpiling of synthetic rubber also a factor in the picture.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Government orders failed to cause any significant change in the demand, so that the recent lull in the market continued. This slowness was caused in large measure by summer shutdowns throughout industry and suppliers, noting that this was only a seasonal trend, saw no reason for concern. Prices held steady.

Paraffin—Vacation shutdowns affected demand, continuing the trend of past weeks. Suppliers indicated that there was no delay in filling orders, and their prices were at the exact levels quoted in the immediate past. Indications were that continued steadiness could be expected in this market.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Production in the industry during the week ended August 2 was increased over the week before. The daily average output of crude was 6,132,000 barrels, or 61,000 barrels above the comparable total of the preceding week, according to American Petroleum Institute figures. Runs to stills of foreign crude were up slightly, the total going to 640,000 barrels daily from the previous week's average of 617,000 barrels daily. A fairly steady average production of crude for the past several weeks indicated that producers had successively returned to their normal outputs after the termination of the recent strike.

Fuel Oil—Demand was not strong, as was to be expected during the middle of the summer. Prices continued even, with bunker C on the east coast remaining at its recently lowered level. No great concern was shown by producers as to the relation of supply and demand, and no further price drops in the immediate future seemed likely.

White Mineral Oils—There was no increase in demand noticable for these materials. Supplies were ample enough for filling orders without any difficulty. The market could be called quiet with the price level steady at the point it had been previously.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Manganese From Low-Grade Ores Aim of New Accord

Signing of a Government-industry agreement designed to pave the way for recovery of manganese in quantity from vast deposits of low-grade ores in the Cuyuna Range in Minnesota was announced last week by Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. The agreement is with the Manganese Chemicals Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., and calls for the construction of a plant near Riverton, Minn., with a capacity to treat at least 200 long tons of manganiferous ores per day.

Annual capacity of the new prototype plant, which will be larger than a pilot plant but not as large as would be built for full-fledged commercial operation, will be approximately 456,000 long ton units, or 10,214,400 pounds, of manganese concentrates containing not less than 60 per cent manganese. A long ton unit is 1 per cent of a ton of ore by weight, or 22.4 pounds. The contract covers a total production of 2,625,000 long ton units.

Cost of the new facility will be approximately $2,000,000 of which the government has agreed to advance up to $1,500,000, to be repaid with interest as production progresses. The government has guaranteed to buy at a floor price any manganese produced under the contract in the event it does not find a market in American industry at the time of production. For the first six months of operation, after the starting up period, the base price guaranteed by the government will be $2.35 per unit. Thereafter the unit price will depend on the company's actual operating costs. It is expected to drop below $2.35.

Monsanto Advances Sayers

J. Richard Sayers has been appointed a purchasing agent for the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. Mr. Sayers, who had been a research chemical engineer for the division's research department, will be in the chemical raw materials section. He joined Monsanto in 1947 as a junior chemical engineer and later became chief chemist at the Norfolk, Va., plant, before transferring to St. Louis.

Trade Briefs

Phillips Chemical Company has transferred its district sales office from Los Angeles to Pasadena, Calif.

Sinclair Refining Company has purchased the business of Automatic Heat, Philadelphia.

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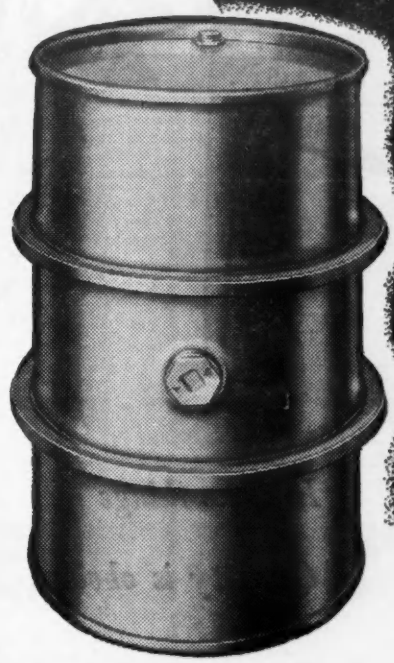

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Coal Chemicals

There were no price changes in the coal chemicals market last week. Producers continued to report that there was no significant change in the balance of any of these markets.

Producers of the light oils said that there has been no slackening in the rate of buying of these solvents. Benzol, toluol, and xylol were all expected to finish out the month in a balanced position. It was said that the government arsenals were still taking all of the nitration grade toluol that was offered.

Since there were some shortages of crudes developing, production of the tar acids were expected to be a little low. However, some suppliers felt that the results would not severely interfere with the availability of the cresols or cresylic acid. It was fairly certain that a shortage of tar would not put any real pinch on phenol supplies. One source said that demand has not been heavy enough, and the supply was too good for that to happen.

The tar bases continued to be in a short supply position. Demand for the 2 degree refined material was still heavy, however, one producer described the market by saying that it was not as active as the period when isoniazid was first introduced.

There have been no indications that anyone was going to suffer from the lack of naphthalene because of the steel strike. Producers thought that consumers had adequate inventories of products which were derived from naphthalene. Although suppliers were currently moving all of their crude production, they did not look for any great surge in buying while coke-oven output was still in the stages of building up to pre-strike levels.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending August 16, was 95.4 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 1,981,000 tons of ingots and steel for castings, compared to 1,866,000 tons the previous week, and 316,000 tons one month ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Producers said that there has been no slackening of the current levels of buying of benzol. Suppliers have continued to move all of their output and they expect to do so for the rest of this month. It was said that the levels of consumption did not appear to be changed. Many consumers of benzol have had ample stocks of finished products on-hand. The current activity in the market was tied to the effort of consumers to hold or regain their inventory positions of benzol.

Some of the consumers cut down their inventories during the steel strike because they were unable to obtain material for production, and were thus forced to work from their inventories. Some producers felt that more and more consumers were regaining whatever inventories they lost during the work stoppage. Most producers felt that benzol would continue to find a balanced market in September.

Creosote—This market which had tightened up a bit due to the loss of cokeoven production, was said to be returning to a more normal set of conditions. While the steel mills were shut down, some of the load which is ordinarily carried by the steel industry was thrust upon the tar distillers. As a result, inventories of oil held by the tar distillers were cut down. However, much of the stress was taken off the distillers when the mills re-opened it was said. The stocks of oil held by steel companies during the strike have accomplished this relief because shipments were possible as soon as the mills re-opened.

The fact that it takes a little while for tar to reach the distillers after the mills get back in operation has been a factor which worked towards a shorter supply. Some producers of creosote who were shut down by the strike still find themselves behind in creosote orders, but they were working towards a balanced supply and demand. One source did not expect to catch up to its orders for the next 30 or 40 days. Most producers agreed that the current effect of the steel strike was to firm up the market.

Cresols—The slight increases in the number of requests for the cresols have not been enough to alter the picture of this market. Producers continued to feel that consumers were merely securing their inventory positions. There has not been much to indicate that demand from cresylic resins has picked up to any great degree. Consumers were more likely attempting to keep a satisfactory inventory position as a hedge against future shortages which might develop as an aftermath of the steel strike.

Recent reports from producers indicated that shortages of the crude raw materials for tar acid production would decrease the output of the tar acids during August. The mixed isomers of metapara were expected to be most directly affected by any such shortage. Orthocresol was not expected to be hampered by the lack of crudes.

Cresylic Acid—Supplies of the domestic material have been adequate to accommodate the current levels of demand. Producers said that there has been a slight increase in activity in this, and other tar acids since the end of the steel strike. However, the change in activity has not been significant enough to indicate to producers that a trend had started. Suppliers still felt that it was too soon to see just which way business will go this fall. Some in the industry were hopeful that activity will pick up during the last portion of the year.

It was felt that some of the increased activity which has been apparent might well be part of a consumer effort to secure their inventory position. This search for inventory security may be well founded since producers have stated that there were shortages of crude tars developing in certain spots. The lack of crudes was expected to result in lower production schedules for the tar acids during coming weeks.

The future of imported ADF acid was not certain, according to some importers. Several sources have reported that cresylic was moving a little better in recent weeks, while others have not noticed a change. The sources reporting a small degree of pickup said that more smaller orders, from 10 to 25 drums, have been noticed since the price went down to 85c. per gallon, and occasional large orders were coming through now. The price range of quotations continued to be from 85c. to $1 per gallon. Although there have been reports of 80c. material being offered, it was felt that this figure did not represent the market. It was said, that some British producers, were still not quoting prices as low as 85c. These suppliers preferred to temporarily withdraw from the American market until prices firmed up a bit.

Naphthalene—Demand for the crude material continued to be good. Producers were moving all of the production without any difficulty. The number of requests for refined material have not been up to former levels, consequently there was some surplus of refined available.

Producers have not been too worried about the supply of crude naphthalene. Even though a great deal of production has been lost during the steel controversy there doesn't seem to be any critical situation developing. There has been some slow up in the levels of demand since the end of last year. Although the material was kept moving all during the first of the year, the pressure has come off naphthalene, as a result of slower business activity in general. Demand from phthalic anhydride producers has not been particularly heavy. Consumers were said to have adequate supplies of products which require naphathalene. For

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended August 16, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,323,692
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	32,959,930
Benzol	gals.	3,269,519
Coaltar	gals.	14,692,981
Creosote oil	gals.	606,896
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,342,935
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	27,798
Toluol	gals.	630,667
Xylol	gals.	172,060

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1951
113.63	113.72	113.72	111.97

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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DI-tert-BUTYL-meta-CRESOL is suggested for use in the preparation of hard rubber or ebonite from GR-A synthetic rubbers. It is reported to improve tensile strength of ebonite and increase tackiness of the stock. Sulfides of DBMC have been reported to be effective peptizing agents for reclaiming of GR-S type synthetic rubbers.

MONO-tert-BUTYL-meta-CRESOL has been reported to be an effective anti-flex cracking agent in rubber and rubber-like materials. The resin obtained by condensation of MBMC with formaldehyde has been shown to impart tack to GR-S rubber.

TECHNICAL BULLETINS AVAILABLE

For further information on any of the above chemicals, write for the Technical Bulletin on the chemical (s) in which you are interested. Please address: Koppers Company, Inc., Chemical Division, Dept. OPD-8-18, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

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these reasons, it was not expected that the pinch from lost cokeoven production would be too severe. It was said that the production lost while the steel mills were regaining their pre-strike operation rates, would probably keep the naphthalene market a little firmer.

Imported napthalene has remained unchanged during the past several weeks. Business was relatively slow, and not too much material has been moving. Prices have been held for several weeks at recently established levels. At present there were no anticipations of further drops in the schedules. Importers felt that foreign suppliers were still hoping for some beneficial return from the steel strike. Current quotations of hot-pressed naphthalene were from 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound.

Phenol—There have been no significant changes in the market for phenol during the past week. Prices continued to hold at their previously established levels. Supplies were ample enough to accommodate the current levels of demand. Phenolic resins and adhesives have not shown a significant increase in the number of calls for phenol.

Tar distillers indicated that shortages of crude tars were developing in several spots which indicated that the volume of tar acids produced would not be as high this month as it has been in the past. However, since the current condition of the phenol market was not one of short supply, the total effect of any raw material shortage will not be far reaching. It was said that it will simply be a case where output will be cut closer to the levels of regular committments.

It was said that the shortage of crudes which were part of the tar acid picture at the present time, have developed largely because tar distillers were forced to work from their stockpile of crude material during the steel controversy. Inasmuch as the distillers kept production going throughout the strike period so that they were able to meet their regular committments for coaltar products, the overall supply of material in the hands of distillers was necessarily cut down by a sizable amount. Another point which was made was that there is a lag between the time steel mills can get back into high-gear operation and the time when these cokeoven operators can ship crude tars to the distillers.

Pyridin—Demand for the 2 degree material continued to be good. It was said that there was no such thing as panic buying either now or during the steel strike, because there just was not any additional pyridin around for consumers to buy. One producer said that consumers were not pressing for more pyridin because they were getting what they expected to get. Consumers were aware of the fact that a good portion of the total pyridin production was lost during the steel controversy. They could do little more than wait until cokeoven production was back up to a higher rate once again.

Toluol—There seemed to be little change in the market for this light oil. Producers have not found any difficulty in moving all of their output. If there were any slack spots left because consumers were approaching what they considered a comfortable inventory position, the volume of government buying of nitration grade material would be enough to firm up those weak spots.

Inasmuch as producers were moving all of their production, it was difficult to discern whether the market was returning to the easier position it had been maintaining prior to the strike. Of this much suppliers were sure:—industrial finishes have not recovered from the blows dealt by the lack of steel during the strike, it was expected that it will be some time before these consuming industries will have enough steel to show an increase in their industrial finishes. The solvent use of toluol was off prior to the strike and there were no indications that any of the latest increases in demand were the result of increased consumption. Changes in consumer requirements were thought to be attempts on the part of consumers to recoup their inventory losses of the strike period.

Xylol—There has been no change from the balanced supply and demand relationship of this market. Producers continued to move all of their output. It was anticipated that they would be able to continue moving all of their xylol output for the rest of the month.

Intermediates

Metaparacresol—Some producers felt that shortages of raw materials brought on by the reduced stockpiles of crude tar would make these mixed isomers a bit tighter. Other suppliers still have not felt that the demand was heavy enough to anticipate such a shortage. This source

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stated that supplies of the cresols have been adequate enough for some time now, and without a substantial increase in demand, a small cut in the volume of production would probably not alter the position of the cresols.

Methylphenylpyrazolone — Supplies of this intermediate have been ample to meet the immediate needs of consumers. Producers said that demand has not been too good, inasmuch as this pyrazolone was largely dependent upon the textile industry as its outlet. It was said that methylphenyl had enjoyed a good market in Europe during World War II. However, now that amino and antipyrines were being made abroad, our domestic raw material cannot compete with the European on their own grounds.

Since the number of requests for pyrazolones from the textile industry have not been up to former levels, and demand for use in pharmaceuticals has been slow, producers anticipated that there would be little improvement in this market for the next few months. There were no changes in price schedules expected.

Orthocresol—Supplies were good. There were no price changes, and none were anticipated. Producers said that it was not likely that any of the shortages of crude materials which were expected to reduce the month's output of tar acids would effect this isomer. The ample supply position and the reduced demand level were enough to cushion a small shortage of raw materials.

Phenylcarbethoxypyrazolone — Producers said that the market for this chemical was a little better than the market for methylphenyl. Demand was spotty, however, there did not seem to be any regular call for the material. Producers were hopeful that some pickup will be noticed before too long. It was said that phenylcarbethoxypyrazolone has a potential in the pharmaceutical industry.

Phthalic Anhydride—There was no change last week in the market for this anhydride. Supplies were ample enough to accommodate consumer requirements. There have been no indications that plasticizers were increasing the need for phthalic. Many industries which use this intermediate in protective coatings for their finished products have not been able to obtain enough steel to get their production back up to the levels at which they were prior to the strike. Some of these consumers have told producers that they could not readily buy materials for industrial finishes until they have the metal for their manufactured product. This anhydride was already approaching much easier supplies prior to the strike. The additional blow to industrial finishes did more towards easing the supply than the loss of cokeoven production did towards tightening the supply position. Consequently, producers do not anticipate any changes in this market until there are some definite signs of increased demand.

According to the Department of Commerce, the monthly average production of phthalic anhydride in France was 264 metric tons in the first quarter of 1952, against 275 metric tons monthly average during the last quarter of 1951.

Trade Briefs

L. F. Hickernell, chief engineer of the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., has been named chairman of the newly formed committee on technical operations of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Leslie M. Case has been appointed director of the mining machinery division in the industrial and agricultural equipment bureau of the National Production Authority.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Consumer demand for textile and leather chemicals last week continued in a hand to mouth manner. The firmest item on the list continued to be tapioca flour which was scarce on spot and for shipment from Brazil. Higher cost of replacements further strengthened the local market and nominal quotations were advanced. Holders of spot stocks were not offering and favored regular customers. The high cost of tapioca flour has resulted in increased substitution of corn and potato starch. Trading in potato starch was light for spot delivery, while inquiry for later requirements was still slow. Corn dextrin and starch, were inactive, but steady.

Egg derivatives remained firm and unchanged. Prices of albumen were adjusted to more uniform levels. Business was reported fair and spotty.

Tanners showed a good inquiry for tanning materials for later requirements, though actual trading was still spotty. Improved leather situation has stiffened the tone of this market. Primary markets remained steady and shipments were generally maintained at former levels.

Shipments of rayon and acetate yarn continued to rise in July, totaling 110,900,000 pounds, 7 percent larger than June and 33 percent greater than the first quarter average, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. Stocks at the end of July amounted to 81,000,000 pounds, compared with 94,000,000 pounds at the end of June and the record of 120,000,000 pounds at end of March. In July, 1951, producers held only 25,000,000 pounds. During July, rayon and acetate manufacturers operated at 76 percent of capacity, against 72 percent in June. In the second quarter of 1952 total shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn amounted to 202,200,000 pounds, an increase of 13 percent over the preceding quarter, but 19 percent under the corresponding period of 1951.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Tapioca flour, 1¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1951
104.07	104.07	105.98	97.71

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Quiet conditions prevailed in this market. Fair demand was reported for delivery against current orders. Quotations were without change.

Bichromates—Demand continued light, chiefly against former contracts. Prices were steady for all grades. Supplies were adequate to cover requirements.

Sodium Acetate—Demand was light and restricted to actual needs. Supplies were ample. Prices were unchanged.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — No unusual buying interest noted at present. Sales were light and chiefly for fill-in needs. Quotations were without change.

Sulphonated Oils—This market was inactive, reflecting the usual summer quietness. Prices were steady, with the firmness of basic oils.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Albumin continued in steady request for prompt delivery. Supplies were available for immediate shipment. Prices were maintained at 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. Demand for soluble dried blood was spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices ranged from 17c. to 18½c. per pound, carlots as to quality and up to 25½c. per pound for smaller quantities.

Corn Dextrin—Trading was reported light. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady. Gum was quoted at $9.10 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.84; dark, $8.94, and white, 8.68, same basis. Less carlots, 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—This market was unchanged and steady despite slow demand. Pearl was maintained at $7.29 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.41 per 100 pounds, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible supply declined 743,000 bushels to 17,206,000 bushels for the week ended August 8, compared with 29,659,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. The government crop report as of August 1, forecast the corn crop at 3,135,689,000 bushels, some 229,000,000 bushels below the July 1 estimate, compared with 1951 production of 2,941,423,000 bushels and 10-year average 1941-50 of 3,011,652,000 bushels. Hot, dry weather on the southern and western fringes of the north-central states and throughout the south Atlantic and south-central states cut the 1952 production prospects. Nearly two-thirds of the decline was in the southern drouth area, outside the corn belt.

Egg Albumen—Trading was reported spotty, with consumers taking moderate quantities for prompt requirements. Prices remained steady and were adjusted to a more uniform level. Flake was quoted at $2.55 to $2.57 per pound and powder, $2.59 to $2.61 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was firm at the recent advance and held at $1.03 to $1.10 per pound, as to quantity. Egg production in July was indicated at 4,463,000,000, against 5,032,000,000 in June and 4,543,000,000 during July last year. The production for January-July inclusive was reported at 39,235,000,000, compared with 37,923,000,000 during the same period last year and 1941-50 average of 36,737,000,000.

Egg Yolk—Consumer demand was confined to fair sized quantities for prompt delivery. Sales were reported at $1.11 to $1.13 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Buying interest continued to lag. Market was unchanged and steady. Domestic starch was scarce and quoted nominally at 10½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine. Dutch starch for shipment was maintained at 9¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid. On spot quotations were unchanged at 10¼c. to 12c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Department of Agriculture estimated the potato crop as of August 1 at 335,421,000 bushels, against final 1951 production of 325,708,000 bushels and 10-year average of 414,525,000 bushels.

Sago Flour—Demand was slow. Market was unchanged, but steady, reflecting the firmness of replacements. Raw was quoted at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined at 8¾ c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse.

Tapioca Flour—This market remained firm as a result of limited available supplies and higher cost of replacements from Brazil. Moderate quantities were offered at 13¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, with importers showing little interest. The spot market continued entirely nominal. Supplies were low. High grade Brazilian ranged from 12¾c. to 15c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon sellers' ceilings and quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—This market remained firm at unchanged quotations. Tanners absorbed moderate lots for prompt delivery. Supplies were limited and closely held.

Cutch — Prompt shipments were maintained at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty. Interest in replacements was fairly active.

Divi Divi — Buying interest continued slow. Offerings were quite liberal. Prices ranged from $68 to $72 per ton, exdock, depending upon tannin content.

Mangrove Bark — Trading was quiet. Primary markets were steady and quotably unchanged. South American bark was quoted at $60 per ton exdock, and African at $78 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Buying interest was restricted to prompt shipment. Prices were well held at former levels. J1's ordinary were quoted at $45 per ton, exdock and assorted at $48 same basis. Crushed was unchanged at $65 to $66 per ton, exdock.

Quebracho Extract — Trading was reported slow. Market, however, remained unchanged and firm. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c., same basis.

Valonia — Primary market continued steady. Business was quiet. Offerings were maintained at current levels. Cups were quoted at $65 per ton, exdock and beards, $88 to $89 per ton, same basis. Extract was quoted at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, plus duty, as to seller.

Wattle—Consumer inquiry for replacements was reported fair. All grades were well held. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 per ton, and merchantable, $99 to $100 per ton, exdock. South African extract was held at 11½c. and East African, 11c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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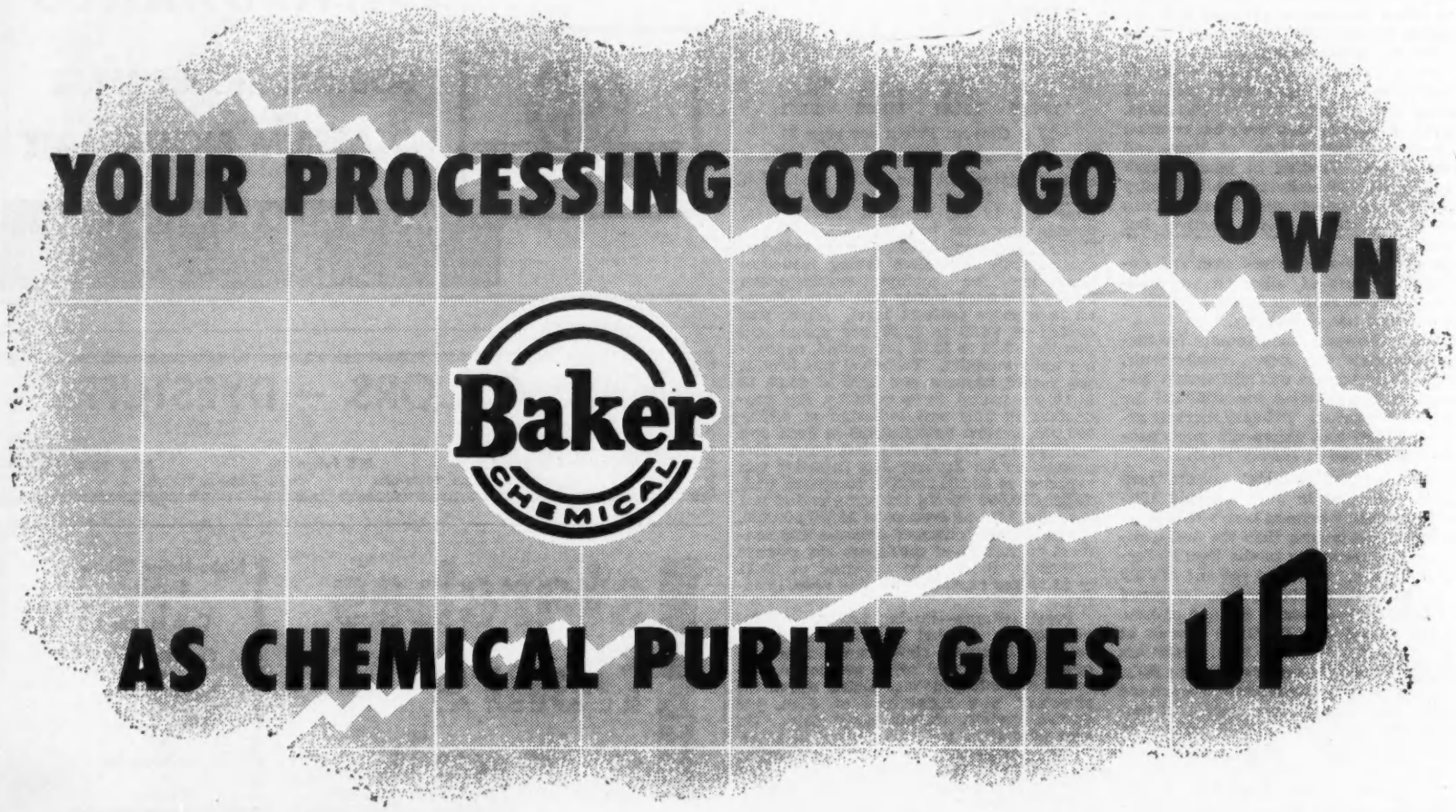

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As a result of sustained competition by lower priced imported material, domestic producers of aminophylline and theophylline cut the prices of these items 55 and 60 cents per pound, respectively. Blackstrap molasses, feed grade, was down ½ cent per gallon at New York and New Orleans. Business was quiet in most chemical and drug items with the exception of a few compounds which were enjoying a seasonally good demand such as citric acid, sodium benzoate and photographic chemicals. Otherwise, trade activity was quite dull.

It has become increasingly difficult in recent months to designate any chemical in short or tight supply in this market. Lanolin has been one of the few in tight supply, however. Demand was said to have increased somewhat this year over last year despite the general decline in business. The continued slump in the textile industry and in particular, woolen goods, has brought about the continued tightness in the lanolin supply. Lanolin is derived through refining crude wool grease which is procured in wool scouring operations. Lanolin imported from abroad has alleviated the shortage to some extent but price ceilings in effect here were said to rule out any substantial purchases of lanolin abroad for resale here.

Castor beans continued to be quoted on a nominal basis with buyers awaiting more favorable market conditions. Menthol continued in the doldrums and was in very poor demand. Supplies of Chinese menthol were nearing exhaustion with the possibility that demand for Japanese menthol may show a significant pickup this Fall. The vitamins were in good supply while inquiry was reportedly fair at best. Producers were confidently looking for a pickup in the Fall. This attitude was to be found with the majority of dealers and manufacturers of chemicals and drug items alike. In many cases, it was frankly stated that business has been at its worst in some time.

Lacquer solvents; esters, ketones and alcohols, were all in more than adequate supply. Prices were firm, however; in most cases producers feeling that any additional price cuts would not substantially prod consumer demand. In some cases, certain solvents have been dropped in price to the point where profits have become quite small and producers feel that they cannot afford to cut prices any appreciable further amount. This was true particularly in the case of fermentation producers who still haven't contracted for molasses needed in future operations.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for this material was fair and seasonally steady. Prices were firm and producers generally expected an increase in the demand in the Fall. Supplies were in good shape and no difficulty has been encountered in keeping up with orders, it was said.

Aminophyllin—This material was reduced 55c. per pound last week. The current quotation for USP aminophyllin was $4.30 per pound in 100-pound lots. The reduction was said to have been necessary in order for domestic manufacturers to compete with lower priced imported material which has been offering stiff competition, pricewise, for the past several months.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for this material was seasonally steady. Supplies were ample and no difficulty was foreseen in keeping up with any increase in demand in the future. In 25-50 kilo lots, ascorbic acid was quoted at $24.50 per kilo while in 10 kilo lots, the price was 35c. per kilo higher.

Benzoic Acid—Supplies of this material were adequate for demand according to reports. Prices were firm and there seemed little likelihood at present of any change. Demand was seasonally steady and considered fair to good depending upon the position taken by various producers queried.

Castor Oil—Trading in this market was quite limited with quotations heard on a nominal basis at $170 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended August 14, 1952, totaled 881,100 pounds compared to the 105,000 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports aggregated 1,466,000 pounds while 20,000 pounds were landed during the corresponding week in 1951.

Total imports of castor beans at these ports since the first of the year amounted to 88,591,700 pounds compared to the 111,664,750 pounds landed during the corresponding period last year. Imports of castor oil to date total 49,355,450 pounds compared to the 50,309,410 pounds landed during the corresponding period in 1951.

The Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, has taken action to make it clear that export licenses are required for shipments of all grades of sulfonated castor oil, regardless of their industrial application, to countries other than Canada.

To accomplish this purpose, OIT added two new classifications covering sulfonated castor oil for use in the manufacture of textile and canning specialty compounds, to its "Positive List" of commodities under export licensing control.

OIT also announced that the third quarter export quota for commercial castor oil, including sulfonated castor oil, is 100,000 pounds.

Dimethylformamide—The second reduction this year was made recently in the price of this chemical. It has attracted considerable interest as a close approach to the universal solvent. The tankcar price was reduced 8c. per pound from 42c. to 34c., f.o.b., works. The first reduction earlier this year had been from 53c. to 42c., on the same basis. The producer of this solvent has stated that it has been found to have excellent properties as a reaction medium, gas recovery solvent, and general processing solvent.

Ethyl Lactate—Demand for this material was poor to fair while supplies were ample for inquiry. The current quotation was 47½c. per pound, in drums, at the works.

Formaldehyde—Demand for this aldehyde was reportedly at fair to good levels depending upon the producer queried. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry. There has been some pickup in demand from certain directions. Consumption of formaldehyde in the manufacture of pentaerythritol has been good. Demand for formaldehyde for use in formulating resins for plywoods was noted to have increased to some extent. However on an overall basis, formaldehyde consumption was reportedly running behind last year's.

Furfural—Demand for this solvent was brisk although there had been some slight falling off in consumption as a result of the overall slack in business activity. Supplies were said to be adequate for the demand and quantities of furfural were being exported to meet the demand of consumers abroad. Although furfural is produced in several foreign countries, the volume was said to be small necessitating the importation of furfural of domestic manufacture.

Prices were firm and were expected to continue barring any significant increase in the cost of manufacture or handling of the material. Furfural is consumed in sizable quantities by the petroleum industry as a solvent and more importantly, is used in the manufacture of hexamethylenediamine which is consumed in the production of nylon.

Furfuryl Alcohol—Demand for this alcohol was fair according to the producer. Supplies were ample for inquiry and any increase in consumption could readily be met since this alcohol is produced by the hydrogenation of the furfuraldehyde which is in excellent supply. The price was unchanged.

Fusel Oil—Demand for refined fusel oil was said to be poor to fair depending upon the producer queried. Supplies were more than adequate for current inquiry but an increase in demand for this lacquer material was looked for in the Fall. Prices were unchanged.

Gelatin—Total gelatin production during the month of June amounted to 3,872,784 pounds compared to the 4,581,118

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Aminophyllin, USP, 55c. per lb.
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, ½c. per gal.
Theophylline, anhydrous and USP, 60c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1951
95.75	95.77	96.27	101.20

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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POTENCY	1,000,000 U.S.P. (XIV) units per gram	Ranging between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 U.S.P. (XIV) units per gram	1,000,000 U.S.P. (XIV) units per gram
ADDITIVE*	Edible oil *only* for standardization	None	Edible oil *only* for standardization
STABILITY	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent
USAGE	For manufacture of tablets, aqueous dispersions, capsulated products	For manufacture of oil-free preparations (aqueous) dispersions)	For manufacture of oil solutions, gelatin capsules and tablets
NOTES	1	2	

* Antioxidants or other additives can be included on customer's specifications. Containers will be labeled accordingly. Data on antioxidants available on request.

Notes:

(1) Does not crystallize as readily during storage and handling as higher concentrations of vitamin A palmitate and acetate.

(2) More susceptible to crystallization than type P 1 M O but can be handled without difficulty when using certain precautions.

Two other types of vitamin A palmitate and acetate are also available. They may be used for research and special production in which special handling can be provided.

Type P 1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1,650,000 to 1,800,000 U.S.P. (XIV) units per gram.

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Photomicrograph of vitamin A palmitate crystals, greatly enlarged.

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pounds turned out in the corresponding month in 1951. Classified by type, production in June of this year comprised 2,751,453 pounds of edible gelatin and 284,381 pounds technical. Statistics on pharmaceutical and photographic types were not revealed since the date could not be shown without disclosing figures for individual companies. Production during June, 1951, consisted of 2,979,406 pounds edible material, 227,254 pounds technical grade, 261,211 pounds pharmaceutical and 1,113,247 pounds photographic grade.

Total gelatin shipments during June, 1952, aggregated 3,910,783 pounds. This consisted in part of 2,819,817 pounds edible grade and 189,462 pounds technical gelatin. Figures on shipments of photographic and pharmaceutical grades were not disclosed for previously stated reasons. During the corresponding month last year shipments totaled 4,073,391 pounds consisting of 2,607,764 pounds edible, 150,011 pounds technical grade, 297,223 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 1,018,393 pounds photographic.

Total stocks of gelatin at the end of June, 1952, aggregated 10,436,280 pounds compared to the 10,178,595 pounds on hand at the end of the corresponding month last year. Composition of stocks on hand at the end of June this year was 5,075,079 pounds edible gelatin, 1,236,284 pounds technical material, 853,579 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 3,271,342 pounds photo grade. Stocks at the end of June last year aggregated 5,836,146 pounds edible gelatin, 923,164 pounds technical, 430,442 pounds pharmaceutical and 2,988,843 pounds photographic.

Glycerin—Prices continued firm last week as the industry sought to make up the sizable production loss incurred when synthetic production was strike bound for almost three months.

Production of glycerin in June dropped more than 800,000 pounds from the previous month's output of 12,516,000 pounds. July production was expected to show a further loss when production figures are finally tabulated since in addition to the synthetic glycerin shutdown, several soapers had shut down for vacation. Stocks dropped from 57,690,000 pounds on May 31 to 50,720,000 pounds at the end of June. Production in June was 11,708,000 pounds.

The demand for various grades and types of glycerin was reported to be good. Crude glycerin prices were firm at 22c. per pound for soaplye crude and 24c. for saponification material. Demand for refined grades was steady and dynamite grade in particular was said to be showing good inquiry. Supplies were in good shape although not overly free and any chance of further declines or shading of prices was held to be a dim prospect in the immediate future, at any rate.

Lithium Bromide—Demand for this compound was seasonally fair. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

Methyl Salicylate—Demand for this material was seasonally quiet. Supplies were ample and manufacturers were anticipating a pickup in inquiry in the Fall when consumption of this compound in drug items generally hits its peak. USP methyl salicylate was currently quoted at 50c. per pound in 500 pound lots. Smaller lots were priced at 55c.

Milk Powder—Spray process nonfat dry milk solids were steady with offerings ample for needs. Roller process was generally steady with occasional firmness. Some stocks were closely held but offerings were mostly equal to moderate demand. Prices were unchanged.

The Credit Commodity Corporation has available for domestic sale in August 15,000,000 pounds of 1952 production nonfat dry milk solids. The price is 18c. per pound for the commodity "in store" at the location of the stock in any state.

In dry whole milk the market was steady. Offerings of spray process were moderate for fair demand. In roller process, the market was steady to firm. Domestic stocks were mostly made on order. Imported demand and offerings were moderate.

USDA purchases totaled 770,305 pounds of spray process nonfat dry milk bringing the total to date to 24,264,857 pounds. Sales by the same agency aggregated 185,175 pounds of spray process skimmed milk bringing the total to date to 21,930,280 pounds.

Molasses—Prices for cane blackstrap declined ½c. per gallon at most points during the week ended August 12, 1952. At New Orleans the price for feed molasses ranged from 15c. to 15½c. per gallon. Demand for blackstrap molasses in the Gulf area was off slightly from the preceding week. Supplies of feed mo-

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lasses were adequate at all points for current demand.

On the east coast, demand was good at Philadelphia and slow to moderate at New York. Blackstrap at these points was priced at 17½c. per gallon. At Boston, demand was slow and the price was 18c. per gallon.

Cuban blackstrap production as of July 15, 1952, reached an all time record of 395,500,000 gallons compared to the record crop of 1948 which totaled 331,500,000 gallons, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. These figures are exclusive of Cuban refiners' blackstrap and a carry-over of about 30,000,000 gallons from the 1951 crop. A total of 130,900,000 gallons of blackstrap had been shipped to the United States for storage by July 31, 1952. As of the same date, 25,800,000 gallons had been sold for consumption.

During the first half of 1952, some 67,300,000 gallons of molasses were consumed in fermentation alcohol production compared to the 60,600,000 gallons consumed in the corresponding half of 1951.

Demand for citrus molasses has shown improvement at several points. The supply was limited at all terminals. At Dade City and Lake Wales, Florida, demand was reportedly good while it continued moderate at Duhedin, Bartow, Tampa, Auburndale, Haines City and Winter Garden. The price asked was uniform at 11.4c. per gallon or $20 per ton, in tankcars and tank-trucks.

Nikethamide—Demand for this material was poor to fair depending upon the producer queried. Supplies were adquate for current inquiry and expected to continue ample for demand. Current quotations ranged from $7.50 to $8 per pound.

Panthenol—Demand for this material was said to be fair in general. Supplies were ample for current inquiry while the price was unchanged.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for this polyol was going along well according to most reports. Supplies have proved more than ample for current inquiry and producers were optimistic toward a continuance of demand at current levels. The future supply picture looked good with an adequacy of raw material, in this case formaldehyde, assured.

The principal demand for pentaerythritol has been coming from industries manufacturing alkyd resins, rosin esters, and synthetic drying oils. Despite the availability of substantial quantities of glycerin during the early part of the year, pentaerythritol has more than held its own in the protective coatings materials market. Glycerin has been available at prices approximately on par with pentaerythritol since early in 1952 yet demand for PE for use in the manufacture of alkyd resins has increased, according to producers.

Resorcinol—Inquiry for USP resorcinol was seasonally quiet according to producers. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and were expected to continue adequate in the future. Prices were unchanged.

Saccharin—Demand for this material was said to be fair. Supplies were adequate and were expected to continue ample. Producers were anticipating an increase in demand in the Fall. In 1,000 pound lots, saccharin was quoted at $1.60 per pound for the soluble material and $1.65 per pound for the insoluble, on a similar quantity basis.

Salicylic Acid—Inquiry for this acid was seasonally active although down from levels last year. Supplies were adequate and producers foresaw a stepped up demand this fall although this was not universally agreed upon. Prices were stable.

Sugar—The United States Department of Agriculture announced that distribution of sugar by primary distributors during January-June 1952 totaled 4,094,395 short tons, raw value, compared to the 4,197,323 tons, same basis, distributed during the corresponding period last year.

Stocks of sugar on hand June 30 totaled 1,114,013 tons compared to 1,089,421 short tons on hand on the corresponding date last year.

Distribution of sugar in the continental United States during the week ended August 2, 1952, totaled 178,763 short tons, raw value, compared to 172,505 tons distributed during the corresponding week last year.

Theophyllin—A reduction of 60c. per pound in 100-pound lots went into effect for USP and anhydrous theophyllin last week. Currently this material was quoted at $4.40 to $4.45 per pound, depending upon producer.

Jackson Quits Wyeth Int'l

William R. Jackson has resigned as head of the technical department of Wyeth International, Ltd., Philadelphia. Mr. Jackson has left Wyeth after ten years in the technical department post to join Schilling e Hillier, S.A., Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as assistant to the president.

India to Export Oilseeds, Oils to Egypt in 1952-53

Provision has been made for the export of oilseeds and vegetable oils, from India to Egypt in 1952-53 in the recently-negotiated Indo-Egyptian trade agreement, reports John A. Loftus, American Embassy, New Delhi. The previous agreement, which expired on February 29, has been renewed for another year retroactive to March 1, 1952.

Included in the Indian export list are 1,000 long tons of peanut oil, 500 tons of castor oil, and 100 tons of linseed oil. In addition, Egypt's requirements for sesame can be met from quotas allotted from time to time by India.

Martin Leaves Breon & Co.

Edward A. Martin has retired after twenty years as a member of the sales organization of George A. Breon & Co., New York. Mr. Martin had called on physicians, hospitals and the drug trade from headquarters in Birmingham and Mobile, Ala. He was honored recently at an informal ceremony at Breon headquarters in New York.

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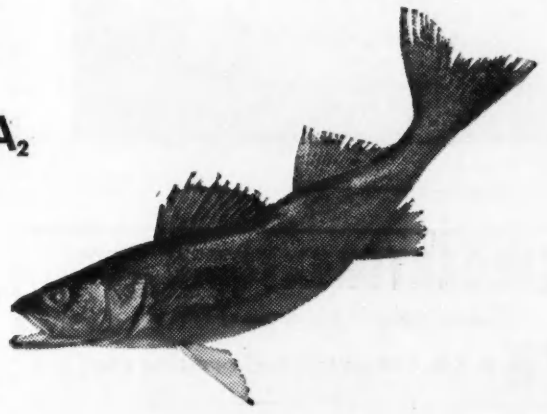
Blue pike and vitamin A_2



The vitamin A in the livers of blue pike and other fresh-water fishes differs by a few significant details in its chemical structure from the vitamin A found in marine fishes and in species that migrate between fresh and salt water. The fresh-water variety is vitamin A_2, and some years ago we decided to investigate it thoroughly.

We made arrangements with a local fish market to set aside 150 pounds of pike livers for us. Not quite trusting the harried lads in their back room, we checked the livers under ultraviolet, using the fact that A_1 fluoresces in brilliant yellow and A_2 in brownish orange. Thus we screened out a few ringers that had been tossed into the barrel. Then after a lot of work our chemists came up with crystallized vitamin A_2—the first ever produced.

Since blue pike and the rest of the A_2 group can see farther into the infrared, this involved us during the war in a project to sensitize the eyes of military personnel to infrared signalling. The experiment had only limited success, but we learned more about the absorption and metabolism of A_2.

We're not in the business of shipping bulk quantities of vitamin A_2, but we do such work in order to accumulate the largest possible collection of reliable answers to vitamin A questions. If you have any that concern the formulation and utilization of your products, please feel free to bring them to us.

We produce both natural and synthetic vitamin A (A_1, that is) in a wide range of potencies, and quotations are made by mail, wire, or phone. ***Distillation Products Industries,*** 729 Ridge Road West, Rochester 3, N. Y. (Division of Eastman Kodak Company). Sales offices: New York and Chicago • W. M. Gillies & Co., Los Angeles and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Ltd., Montreal and Toronto.

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Soybean Pricing Method By Quality Is Developed

A simple method of pricing soybeans according to the value of their products is presented in a research report by the Department of Agriculture. The method consists of basing market premiums and discounts on the moisture and foreign material content of most varieties of soybeans. According to USDA, it appears to reflect more accurately the actual value of the soybeans than either the schedule of discounts used by processors or the informal "grading" of a farmer's soybeans employed by country elevators.

The amount by which such a change in method would affect soybean prices would vary with the quality of the soybeans. Soybeans grading US No. 1 would gain in market value, and those grading No. 3 or lower would lose. The result, research men in the Production and Marketing Administration believe, would be a more equitable method of pricing all qualities of soybeans. Giving No. 1 soybeans fuller allowance for their greater value and discounting low-quality soybeans more fully for their lesser value would be an incentive to the production and delivery of better beans.

The use of moisture and foreign material in this procedure would differ from use of these grade factors in the official US grain standards in that no tolerances would be allowed. The quantity of split and damaged soybeans, one of the factors in the present method of grading, does not greatly affect the amount and value of the products.

A copy of the report, "Marketing Study of Factors Affecting the Quantity and Value of Products Obtained from Soybeans," may be obtained from the office of information services, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Sun Oil Appoints Dr. Bates To Technical Advisory Post

Appointment of Dr. John R. Bates to a newly created position of technical adviser to the executive committee of the board of directors of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has been announced.

In order that Dr. Bates may give full time to his new duties, his administrative and operating responsibilities in charge of the chemical research and development department have been assigned to Dr. J. Bennett Hill, director of that department.

Dr. Bates has resigned from Sun's board of directors but will continue to serve on the military fuels technical advisory committee to the Petroleum Administration for Defense. The new post of technical adviser was created to keep Sun's executive committee fully informed of the rapidly increasing technological developments in the petroleum and petrochemical fields, Robert G. Dunlop, president stated.

Methionine Analogue New Monsanto Feed Chemical

Methionine analogue, a poultry feed supplement, has been added to the list of Monsanto Chemical Company's feed chemicals, Howard J. Heffernan, general manager of sales of the company's Merrimac Division, has announced

Interim production facilities for the manufacture of this product have been completed by the division. Methionine analogue has been chemically identified as alpha hydroxy gamma methylmercapto butyric acid.

Feeding tests have shown that the product is equivalent to dextro-laevo methionine. Mr. Heffernan pointed out that the relationship between these two compounds is similar to that of carotene to vitamin A. The supplementation of broiler mash with methionine analogue results in improved feed efficiency and increased rate of growth, Mr. Heffernan said.

Fisher Adds 7 to Research Staff

Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsgurgh, Pa., has announced the appointments of seven new staff members to its research and development laboratories. They are: —Samuel Fisch, Technicum Hintethur, Switzerland; George Kahl, Joseph Kurtak and Kenneth Shen, Carnegie Institute of Technology; John M. McCall, Duquesne University; Julian Reinheimer, University of Minnesota, and William Taylor, Marietta College.

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DuPont Polychemicals Sales Post to Parriott

Tynan A. Parriott has been made assistant manager of sales to the refrigerants, food and petroleum industries for the polychemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and his former position of manager of the New York district has been filled by Richard E. Snook.

Mr. Parriott's headquarters will be in Wilmington. He formerly was district manager of anti-freeze sales in Denver, Colorado, having started with duPont in 1939 as a salesman. Mr. Snook has been with the company since 1941. He has held supervisory positions in the polychemicals plant at Belle, W. Va., and served on the department's sales forces in the Philadelphia and Chicago districts.

Pfizer Names McGinnis To Agricultural Position

Dr. James McGinnis, professor of poultry nutrition at Washington State College, has taken a year's leave of absence to act as assistant director of agricultural development for Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. McGinnis, who will aid in directing research in animal nutrition and related subjects, is a recognized authority in the field. He has won the American Feed Manufacturers Association's $1000 award for outstanding work and is a pioneer in identification of B12 and antibiotics as animal growth stimulants. During his year with Pfizer, Dr. McGinnis will make his headquarters at Terre Haute, Ind., where the company manufactures the bulk of its diamine penicillin, terramycin feed supplements and "Terralac" synthetic sow's milk.

Aries Extends Services In France and Colonies

Dr. Robert S. Aries, president of R. S. Aries & Associates, New York, has announced a cooperative venture on the part of his organization and Etablissements Barbet, Paris, France, in all fields of activity of the two companies, whereby Aries services, including the acquisition of processes and the setting up of complete installations, will be expanded in France and the French Union.

Establissements Barbet is one of the oldest French engineering, equipment and construction concerns, specializing in process equipment. The location of the French office is 14 Rue la Boetie, Paris 8, France.

Fisk Leaves Pitman-Moore

Dr. Frank B. Fisk, associated with Pitman-Moore Company, a division of Allied Laboratories, Inc., for more than thirty-nine years, has retired. Dr. Fish joined Pitman-Moore in 1913, was placed in charge of pharmaceutical production six years later, and in 1934 was promoted to head of the pharmaceutical development and control department. In 1943, establishment of a new research department made it possible for Dr. Fisk to devote his entire time to quality control. During his association with Pitman-Moore, Dr. Fisk served as a member of the Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

S. B. Penick Issues Booklet

S. B. Penick & Co. has available for distribution a new booklet entitled, "Essential Oils, Perfume Compounds, and Flavors." It is a thirty-eight-page price list and descriptive manual, covering the complete Penick line in such classifications as essential oils, aromatic chemicals, Duval perfume specialties, floral perfume bases, perfume oils for industrial uses, imitation flavors, essential spice oils, and vanilla products. Copies are available by writing dept. 8, S. B. Penick & Co., 50 Church street, New York 7.

Haring Names Beals Representative

Haring Equipment Corporation, New York, has announced the appointment of Clarence W. Beals as representative for Minnesota, North and South Dakota, parts of Iowa and upper Wisconsin.

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Monaghan, duPont Co. Dye Executive, to Retire

Eric J. Monaghan, assistant to the director of sales of the dyes and chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will retire at the end of this month after an association of thirty-five years with duPont.

Mr. Monaghan started with the company as assistant director of what later became the technical laboratory at Deepwater Point, N. J. In 1934 he was transferred to Wilmington as assistant director of sales for the dyestuffs division, becoming director of domestic sales in 1946. He was named sales manager of the dyestuffs division in 1948 and this spring assumed his present post, pending his retirement.

Alcolac Sets Up Two National Sales Districts

American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has announced the establishment of two national sales districts. The New York office will be managed by Wiley J. Pickett while the Chicago office will be directed by Alfred A. Michaud. Distribution in Los Angeles will continue to be handled by the Braun Corporation. In another move to expand facilities, the Alcolac's Canadian branch has opened new offices and warehouse facilities at 937 Victoria square, Montreal, Quebec.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists To Hear Dr. Rapp Sept. 9

The next meeting of the Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will be held September 9 in Henrici's restaurant. The speaker will be Dr. G. W. Rapp, professor of biochemistry and physiology, and director of the department of research at Loyola University. Dr. Rapp has served as consultant for cosmetic firms and has been active in the development of methods for evaluation of chlorophyllins in dentrifices and other oral products.

McNeil Appoints Marsh

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, has named Dr. David F. Marsh manager of the department of pharmacology, division of medical sciences. Dr. Marsh comes to McNeil from West Virginia University, where since 1946 he has been professor and head of the department of pharmacology.

US Revenue Returns Increased During May

Collections of internal revenue during May totaled $5,430,816,883.85, as compared to $4,754,797,326.45 in the corresponding month of 1951, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	May	
	1952	1951
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	$1,057,855.46	$2,423,995.60
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	112,781,725.36	78,309,102.21
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	14,760,106.79	12,114,656.83
Gasoline, including floor tax	58,622,885.66	45,329,320.29
Lubricating oils	5,406,816.58	5,881,711.33
Matches	562,503.04	621,778.09
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	78,455.04	77,182.51
Oleomargarine, including special taxes	*	1,515.39
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax	402.22	40,910.51
Sugar	7,207,224.69	5,016,906.77
Toilet preparations, excise tax	9,174,622.87	9,293,461.35
Transportation of oil by pipeline	2,506,800.80	2,599,868.02

* Included in "all other, including repealed taxes not listed above," which for May, 1952, totaled $41,915.36.

Industrial Tape Ups Nash

Raymond A. Nash has been elected to the board of directors of the Industrial Tape Corporation, New Brunswick, N. J., a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson. Mr. Nash has served as director of manufacturing since joining the company in 1950. Prior to his association with Industrial Tape, he was for many years vice-president and general factory manager of the Rubberset Company, Newark, N. J.

Trade Briefs

J. M. Hawkins has been named vice-president and sales manager of the Colema Meadows-Pate Drug Company, Macon, Ga.

The University of Texas college of pharmacy will institute a graduate program next month designed to meet the growing need for hospital-pharmacy specialists.

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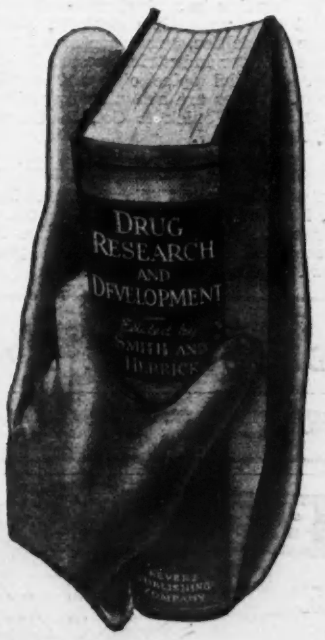

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ıium-210 Now Available esearch Organizations

or-produced radio-active polo-0 may now be purchased at Oak Tenn., for research activities. This nounced recently by the isotopes of the Atomic Energy Commis- the eve of the sixth anniversary nation's isotope distribution ı. Polonium is the first reactor- d radioisotope to be sold which lpha particles. It can be used also ırce of high energy neutrons. marking the anniversary of the isotope program, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the world's princpal isotope production center, reported that more than 35,000 shipments have been made since August 2, 1946, to users in forty-six states and thirty-three foreign countries. Several thousand additional shipments were made from other sources, such as Brookhaven National Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory and commercial processing concerns.

The isotopes division, a part of the AEC's Oak Ridge operations, and the US licensing agency for purchases of significant quantities of radioactive materials, said the newly available polonium is needed by research groups for physical and biological investigations. It may be used also in oil well logging and for ionization sources.

In addition, the element could be used in luminous phosphors, static elimination devices, and for other industrial purposes. However, it is not available at present in the quantities required for such uses. Polonium can be bought at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in two forms. When it is to be used as a neutron source, the polonium will be mixed with beryllium and enclosed in a cylinder of nickel, about three-quarter-inch in diameter. As an alpha source, the polonium will be plated on a strip of platinum.

Schering Corp. Names Patt South African Affiliate Head

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., has announced that Arthur M. Patt has been appointed acting manager of Scherag (Pty.) Ltd., of Johannesburg, South Africa, Schering's manufacturing company in that country.

Mr. Patt joined Schering as a professional service representative in San Francisco. Later he was transferred to Bloomfield, where he was trained in the international division and subsequently appointed its professional service manager. Last year he was made division manager for Central and South Africa.

Wyeth Appoints Twelve To National Sales Staff

Stuart V. Smith, vice-president of Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, has announced the appointment of twelve men to the company's national sales staff.

Their names and headquarters are:—George Volinn, Boston; Jack R. Dix, Milwaukee, Wis.; William S. Boyd, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Robert Fiorello, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Francis J. McGuinness, Cleveland; Burt J. Tensmeyer, Ogden, Utah; John Tremaroli, Bronx, N. Y.; William V. Szalay, Athens, Ohio; John J. Redmond, Philadelphia; Richard J. Kehoe, Detroit; Robert E. Brady, Logansport, Ind., and Richard F. Jewett, Minneapolis, Minn.

Stabilizer Described by Emulsol

A newly issued technical bulletin, No. 32, describing "Emcol 61," a fatty amide foam stabilizer and hair conditioning agent for shampoos and other detergent products is available upon request from the manufacturer, the Emulsol Corporation, 59 East Madison street, Chicago 3.

Trade Briefs

Sherman Laboratories has appointed L. Dale Seif director of control.

Wildroot Co. Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., is erecting a new warehouse addition at a cost of $140,000.

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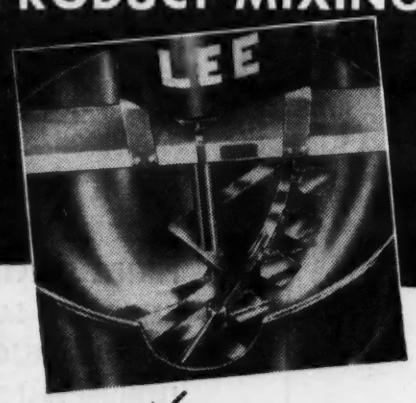

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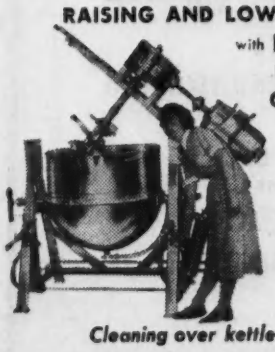
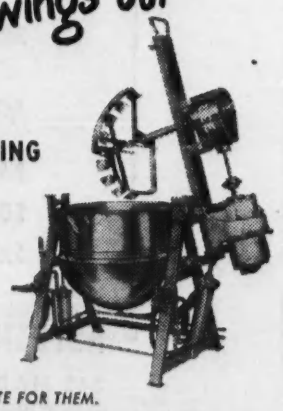


✓Swings out FOR EASY CLEANING



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AEC Gaseous Diffusion Plant to Be Built in Ohio

The Atomic Energy Commission today announced that it will construct a new gaseous diffusion plant for the production of uranium 235 in Pike County, Ohio, about twenty-two miles north of Portsmouth, Ohio. About 6,500 acres of land will be acquired. The exact boundaries of the site will be determined after completion of detailed engineering surveys.

Funds for the project were made available by public law No. 547 signed by the President on July 15. However, locations had been studied for many months. The potential availability of power at reasonable cost in quantities needed for operation of the plant and the availability of water were important factors in selecting the site.

The gaseous diffusion process, designed to separate fissionable uranium 235 from non-fissionable uranium 238, is one in which uranium hexafluoride in gaseous form is pumped through thousands of extremely fine barriers. Since U-235 atoms are slightly lighter and therefore travel slightly faster, they strike the screens and pass throught the holes with greater frequency than do U-238 atoms. This process gradually separates the U-235 atoms.

Preliminary design calls for a plant estimated to cost about $1,200,000,000. It will require up to 400,000 kilowatts of power—to be supplied from existing facilities. Although portions of the plant will be placed in operation as soon as completed, construction of the plant as a whole is scheduled to take about four years.

Glass Containers Shipments: June

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during June were 6,193,231, as compared with 6,294,320 in May, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 971,924 in June compared with 1,072,094 in May; chemicals 618,189 in June, compared with 597,961 in May, and toiletries, 515,350 in June, compared with 535,990 in May.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during June were 3,414,074, compared with 3,593,203 in May. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 260,881 in June, compared with 328,809 in May; chemicals, 121,083 in June, compared with 136,980 in May, and toiletries, 112,097 in June, compared with 127,019 in May.

New York AIC Announces Revamped Activities Program

A completely new program of activities for the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists has been announced for 1952-53 by Karl H. Herstein, president of Herstein Laboratory, Inc., New York, chairman of the New York chapter. The new program, details of which will be announced in the fall, will include several new types of meetings, more activities for chemistry students, and a completely new type of honorary medal award function.

Mr. Herstein also announced the election of the following officers of the New York chapter:—Vice-chairman G. A. Kirton, Tennessee Eastman Company; secretary-treasurer, John H. Sanders, Tennessee Eastman, and counsellors, Maurice J. Kelly, national representative; Harry Bettis; Robert Ginell; Albert F. Guiteras; John Happel; Charles H. Marcel; Kenneth W. Newman, and Donald F. Othmer.

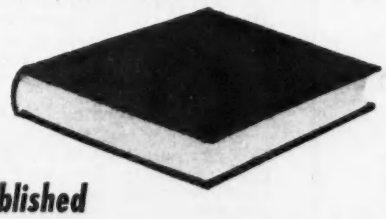
Allied Labs Ups Harman

Charles T. Harman has been promoted to the position of vice-president in charge of pharmaceutical production of Pitman-Moore Company, division of Allied Laboratories, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., it has been announced by Kenneth F. Valentine, president of the company. Mr. Harman, employed in 1926 by the firm, was promoted to plant superintendent in 1934. He is presently the chairman of the production committee of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, a position he also held in 1949. He also is a member of the production and engineering committee of that organization.

Rufert Chemical Names Carrano

Rufert Chemical Company, Seymour, Conn., has announced the appointment of S. A. Carrano, chief research chemist, as sales representative. The company has also announced the resignation of T. C. Towler as sales manager.

an engineering treatment of the liquid extraction process



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CMP Metals to Go Under Automatic Allotment Jan. 1

National Production Authority last week announced an "automatic allotment" plan for steel, copper and aluminum which will relieve about 10,000 consumers of the metals from applying for allotments, starting with the first quarter of next year. The order applies to buyers of CMP materials who received less than specified quantities in their allotments for the third quarter of this year. It does not apply to those who "self-authorized" their allotments. The self-authorized procedure for about 25,000 small users will be continued under a slight modification.

Paisley Offers Adhesives Data

An illustrated six-page magazine reprint, offered by Paisley Products, Inc., Chicago, explains the development, preparation, and advantages of resin emulsion adhesives. Written in non-technical language, it is designed to acquaint the layman user of adhesives with the special properties and handling techniques of this new category of labeling, sealing and fabricating adhesives. To those requesting the literature who describe the particular operation on which they now employ or wish to employ resin adhesives, Paisley will send additional technical bulletins and laboratory reports covering specifications and descriptive data on the newest products available for the uses described.

Texaco Denies Charges Of Oil Cartel Affiliation

The Texas Company, New York, last week denied that it was a party to any international oil cartel or any illegal price-fixing agreement of any kind. The statement was made by W. S. S. Rodgers, chairman, and J. Sayles Leach, president, who also said that they did not believe that other oil companies were involved in any such cartel.

Along with twenty other oil concerns, Texaco has been subpoenaed to appear before a United States District Court in Washington on September 3 for an investigation by the Department of Justice into alleged cartel operations of international oil companies.

The company pointed out that contracts covering its foreign operations were discussed twice with the United States Attorney General before they were consummated, and that copies of the executed agreements were filed with the Justice department after their execution. "No objection of any kind was ever interposed to the making of them," the company statement noted. Texaco also stated that the facts of its international oil operations had been reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and that testimony had also been given to various congressional committees interested in the matter.

Peanut Oil and Linseed Oil Export Quotas Set by India

The government has fixed a quota of 22,400 short tons of peanut oil for export during the period July-December, 1952, reports Clarence E. Pike, agricultural attache, American Embassy, New Delhi. This quantity, it was stated, would be in addition to the shipments which will be effected during this period against the preceding half-year's quota. India has also fixed a quota of 22,400 tons of linseed oil for export during the last half of this year.

Eastman Kodak Ups Five

Five executive appointments at Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y., have been announced by Craig P. Cochrane, director of industrial relations. The executives and their new titles are:—Donald E. McConville, supervisor of industrial relations plans and procedures; Thomas H. Miller, assistant to the director of industrial relations; Howard L. Miller, general supervisor of wage and salary administration; Paul A. Gerhard, assistant general supervisor of wage and salary administration, and Frank J. Fessenden, assistant director of industrial training.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Decreased in June

June production of steel barrels and drums, on an average working-day basis, was 21 percent below May and 35 percent under June, 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 1,654,489 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 734,142 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 4,765,288 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 2,117,392 heavy type steel barrels and drums, 912,250 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 5,648,624 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in May.

HIF Booklet Tells Group's Aims

Health Information Foundation has issued a booklet entitled, "The Story of HIF," which describes the purposes and services of that group. Copies are available from the foundation at 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17.

Trade Briefs

Vincent J. Romeo, formerly in the legal division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has been named counsel at Miles Laboratories, Inc., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Edwin J. Fellows, director of biological sciences of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has been named lecturer in pharmacology and toxicology by the board of regents of the University of Texas.

Robert C. Brock, manager in the Dominican Republic of Sterling Products International, Inc., has been awarded the first annual American business enlightenment award of the American Institute for Foreign Trade.

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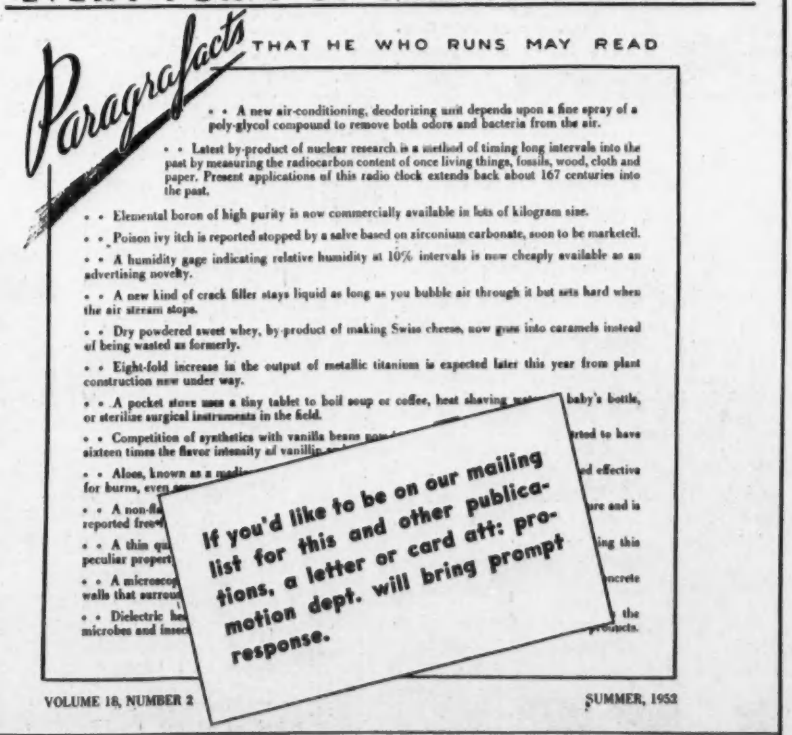
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THAT HE WHO RUNS MAY READ
• • A new air-conditioning, deodorizing unit depends upon a fine spray of a poly-glycol compound to remove both odors and bacteria from the air.
• • Latest by-product of nuclear research is a method of timing long intervals into the past by measuring the radiocarbon content of once living things, fossils, wood, cloth and paper. Present applications of this radio clock extends back about 167 centuries into the past.
• • Elemental boron of high purity is now commercially available in lots of kilogram size.
• • Poison ivy itch is reported stopped by a salve based on zirconium carbonate, soon to be marketed.
• • A humidity gage indicating relative humidity at 10% intervals is now cheaply available as an advertising novelty.
• • A new kind of crack filler stays liquid as long as you bubble air through it but sets hard when the air stream stops.
• • Dry powdered sweet whey, by-product of making Swiss cheese, now goes into caramels instead of being wasted as formerly.
• • Eight-fold increase in the output of metallic titanium is expected later this year from plant construction now under way.
• • A pocket stove uses a tiny tablet to boil soup or coffee, heat shaving
baby's bottle, or sterilize surgical instruments in the field.
• • Competition of synthetics with vanilla beans
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• • Aloes, known as a
for burns, even
• • A non-fl
reported free
• • A thin qu
peculiar proper
• • A microsco
walls that surrou
• • Dielectric he
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SUMMER, 1952
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AGAR—50 bls, Kellys America Ltd, Hong Kong
ALBUMIN—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Gothenburg
ALCOHOL, CETYL—12 dms, Roda Inc, Liverpool
AMBER—2 dms, Kline & Co, Cristobal
ANILIN DYES—48 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
5 cks, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
1 dm, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
16 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
4 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
1 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
3 cs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY ORE—778 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
735 bgs, Philipp Bros, Antofagasta
1,587 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
REGULUS—250 cs, Rotterdam
ARABIC GUM—23 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
14 cs, M J Golembeck, Macassar
BEESWAX—50 bgs, Porcella Vicini, Ciudad Trujillo
20 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
11 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
17 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
51 bgs, Bank of South America, Valparaiso
25 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Santiago
60 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
22 bgs, Robinson Wagner Co, Port au Prince
32 bgs, Santiago
BENZOIN GUM—6 cs, A D Brown Assoc, Bangkok
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BERYLLIUM ORE—225 bgs, Lisbon
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4,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
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167 bls, J Berlage, Tandjonk Priok
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1,912 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
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216 bgs, Spencer & Kellogg, Port Au Prince
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65 tons, Rotterdam
250 tons, Recife
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1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
53 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
350 dms, George Uhe Co, Chilung
95 dms, Hong Kong
CLOVE OIL—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille
COAL TAR DYES—3 dms, Kaufman & Vinson, Rotterdam
COD OIL—200 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
125 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
100 dms, Atlas Refinery, St Johns
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OIL—205 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
200 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
119 tons, Intra Mar Shipping Co, Reykjavik
30 dms, Hanover Bank, Kristiansund
25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Kristiansund
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254 bgs, Watson Geach, Lagos
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107 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
COPPER CYANIDE—44 dms, Liverpool
COTTONSEED MEAL—2,160 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Rosario
540 bgs, North American Grain & Feed Corp, Rosario
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
4 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
70 dms, Wm D Neuberg Co, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—30 bxs, Lisbon
CYSTINE—10 bbls, Mann Fine Chemicals, Rotterdam
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DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
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DILL SEED—382 bgs, A T Sherman, Bombay
69 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bombay
D METHYLXANTHIN—10 cks, Antwerp
FENNEL SEED—60 bgs, Wm E Martin, Marseilles
FERTILIZER, NITROGENOUS—500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
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FUEL OIL—136,336 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Bay
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101,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
17,283 bbls, Jagels Fuel Corp, Punta Cardon
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GALLIC ACID—4 bbls, Genoa
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497 bgs, Freetown
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GLUE—204 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—217 bls, John Grovers, Havana
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IPECAC ROOT—7 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cartagena
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ISONICOTINIC ACID HYDRAZIDE—4 cs, Hellenic Bank Trust Co, Genoa
JALAP ROOT—44 bgs, Vera Cruz
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307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bomboy
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134 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
195 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Bombay
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5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Puerto Barrios
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2 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Puerto Plata
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LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
100 bgs, H P Rossiger & Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
MACE—28 cs, Landes & Balint, St Georges
14 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, St Georges
14 cs, C T Wilson, St Georges
42 cs, Wm E Martin, St Georges
21, Knickerbocker Mills, Singapore
51 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Samarang
20 cs, C T Wilson, Macassar
39 cs, A G Dunn, St Georges
14 cs, M J Golemzeck, Macassar
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
TRISILICATE—30 cs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
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1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
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400 bgs, Rotterdam
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50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
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50 dms, Sterling National Bank, Marseilles
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PARACHLORMETACRESOL—2 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Belawan Deli
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Belawan Deli
4 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
2 dms, American Aromatics Inc, Belawan Deli
2 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Belawan Deli
2 dms, Belawan Deli
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
2,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
704 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER—130 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
BLACK—80 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
80 bgs, Virehand Panachand, Bombay
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Bombay
128 bgs, East India Trading Co, Oosthaven
43 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
160 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin
128 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Oosthaven
38 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
480 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
528 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
767 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, M N Hakkak, Cochin
160 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
240 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
240 bgs, J Berlage, Cochin
80 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Cochin
160 bgs, W S Ferce, Cochin
WHITE—49 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Rotterdam
35 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
14 bgs, Rotterdam
PERU BALSAM—3 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
PETITGRAIN OIL—12 dms, George Lueders & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—201,999 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
115,080 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
125,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
112,416 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
102,322 bbls, Hess Oil Co, Brighton
PIMENTOLEAF OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
1 dm, F McKenzie Corp, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—30 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
10 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—154 dms, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
89 dms, Liverpool
PERCHLORATE—25 bbls, Hummel Chemical Co, Antofagasta
POTATO STARCH—1,200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED—756 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
1,912 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
123 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—381 bgs, Brown Bros Dar es Salaam
46 bls, First National Minneapolis, Dar es Salaam
PYRITES—297 cs, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—600 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,630 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
7,914 bgs, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—500 flks, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
250 flks, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Rijeka
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPESEED OIL—1 dm, Liverpool
RESINOIDS—3 cs, A Chiris Inc, Marseilles
SAFFRON —4 cs, V M Calderon Co, Leixoes
SAGE LEAVES—600 bls, Joensson & Cross, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—284 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Singapore
540 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—550 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
242 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
66 bgs, R J Spitz, Antobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—10 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Chilung
10 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Valparaiso
20 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
15 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SOAP BARK—62 bls, Valparaiso
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—752 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
STARCH—2,400 bgs, Haberland Man Co, Rotterdam
SULPHUR—3,482 tons, Tampico
TALL OIL PITCH—172 dms, G S Ziegler & Co, Stockholm
TANKAGE—605 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lylleton
16 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Wellington
329 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Napier
366 bgs, Wellington
TANNING EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Leghorn
TANTALITE ORE—12 bgs, Watson Geach Co, Singapore
TETRAALKYLTHIO PYROPHOSPHATE—23 cbys, Plant Products Corp, Rotterdam
THEOBROMINE — 10 cs, Light Work Products, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—73 bls, Seeck & Kade, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Salvador
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Salvador
TONKA BEANS—8 bbls, Dodge & Olcott, Belem Para
8 bbls, Machado & Co, Belem Para
TUNU GUM—108 cs, L A Dreyfus, Cristobal
VALONIA CUPS—2,712 bgs, Izmir
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES — 1,080 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—70 cs, J W Elwell, Marseille
38 cs, Otto Gerdau, Marseille
25 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille
37 cs, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
26 cs, Gillespie & Co, Samarang
151 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—246 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
100 bgs, Hong Kong
799 bgs, Bangkok
WOOL FAT—28 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Manchester
GREASE—14 bbls, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
167 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
46 kgs, Genoa
7 kgs, N I Malmstrom, Genoa
ZINC CHLORIDE—10 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

Baltimore

COTTONSEED MEAL—2,160 bgs, National City Bank, Rosario
1,966 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
MANGANESE ORE—340 tons, Union Carbide & Carbon Co, Cebu
VALONIA CUPS—669 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir

Los Angeles

COPRA CAKE—300 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cartagena
2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
4,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
COTTONSEED MEAL—2,050 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
MILK POWDER—3,000 bgs, J H Hobson Co, Gothenburg
PEANUT MEAL—997 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM—136,659.95 bbls, Texas Co, Vikland, Sungai Pakning Sumatra
124.33 bbls, General Petroleum Co, Puerto la Cruz
125,196 bbls, Union Oil Co of Calif, Amuay Bay
99,452 bbls, Union Oil Co of Calif, Amuay Bay
SEEDLAC—70 bags, The East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
100 bags, Getz Brothers & Co, Bangkok
100 bags, Lucile Goodwin Glick, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, Corinto
200 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
300 bgs, Lastreto Phillips, Corinto
200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Barclay & Co, Hongkong
SUNFLOWERSEED MEAL—2,057 bgs, Pablo Hadra, Buenos Aires
16,346 bgs, Buenos Aires

Norfolk

MENTHOL—50 cs, Brown Williamson Tobacco Co, Santos

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY—75 bbls, Grace National Bank, Hamburg
ARABIC GUM—500 bgs, Phila National Bank, Calcutta
CLAY, BALL—273 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Avonmouth
600 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
265 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
50 tons, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
130 tons, Avonmouth
GLUESTOCK—829 bgs, Chemical Bank, Istanbul
GYPSUM—6,187 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LITHIUM CARBONATE—16 dms, Phila National Bank, Hamburg
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—200 bgs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—5,103 bgs, First National Cincinnati, Split
MILK POWDER—3,200 bgs, Rotterdam
147 cs, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—800 bls, Keer Mauer, Bremen
400 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
1,400 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—201,238 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
137,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
202,146 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
554,320 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
113,833 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
160,178 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—207 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
1,073 bgs, Manuafcturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
532 bgs, Rotterdam
SIENNA EARTH—184 cs, Naples
SODIUM NITRATE—5,080 tons, Valparaiso
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp
ZIRCONIUM ORE—6,060 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Santos

San Francisco

CALCIUM CHLORIDE—100 dms, Light Work Products, Antwerp
CASSIA—50 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
CASTOR BEANS—1,482 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Manta
201 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Manta
1,776 bgs, Manta
COPRA—500 tons, Bank of California, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
750 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Jose Panganiban
500 tons, Dumaguete
COTTONSEED MEAL—1,910 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Montevideo
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,204 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,612 bgs, Jensen McLean Co, Callao
1,111 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
1,587 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Chimbote
1,087 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
GINGER ROOT—35 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
90 bgs, London
LINSEED MEAL—2,304 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Yokohama
MACE—26 cs, Catz American Co, Djakarta
13 cs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Djakarta
MILK POWDER—2,675 ctns, Western Dairy Products, Auckland
NUTMEGS—12 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Djakarta
67 bgs, Catz American Co, Djakarta
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, B C Ireland, Djakarta
160 bgs, London
WHITE—16 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Djakarta
16 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—193,835 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Ras Tanura
SEEDLAC—70 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SHARKLIVER OIL—8 dms, Barclay & Co, Kobe
SODIUM NITRATE—1,634 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocapilla
SUNFLOWERSEED MEAL—1,469 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Buenos Aires
196 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
TANKAGE—1,986 bgs, Montevideo
VEGETABLE OIL—117 dms, Ralli Bros, Bombay
ZIRCON SAND—100 bgs, Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane

Current Prices

—Continued from page 36

Zinc resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾ - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37 - —
ton, lots	lb.	.38 - —
less ton lots	lb.	.39 - —
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30 - —
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	7.70 - —
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90 - —
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25 - 9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00 -10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.		
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26 - —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530- —
fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10 - 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - .41¼
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52 - —
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅜- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04 - —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅜- —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05 - —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23 - —
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.
Hydride, ctns., works	lb.	7.50 -10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50 - 7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 - —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½- —
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60 - —
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼- —

Atlantic Reforming Process Put Into Initial Operation

The Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has announced that the first commercial plant using Atlantic's new catalytic reforming process has been put into operation at the oil refinery of the McBride Refining Company, LaBlanca, Tex. This unit has a daily capacity of 750 barrels.

The new process, is said to produce greater amounts of high quality gasoline from a given amount of crude oil than any previous refining method. It is designed to produce the higher octane gasoline required by the new high compression automobile engines. The process is available for licensing to other companies in the oil industry. A second unit is now under construction by Malco Refineries, Inc., at Prewitt, N. M.

Separation Processes Described

The chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company has published a booklet entitled, "The Linde-Fraenkl Process—Low Cost Tonnage Oxygen Production." This twenty-four-page publication describes oxygen and other low temperature separation processes as developed by Gesellschaft fuer Linde's Eismaschinen A. G. Through arrangements with Linde A. G., pioneers in the low temperature separation field, Blaw-Knox now offers these processes for industrial users in the United States. The bulletin will be furnished to executives and engineers interested in oxygen facilities when requested on a company letterhead to Blaw-Knox chemical plants division, P. O. Box 778, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

King, Indiana Standard Sales Auditor, Retires

F. L. King, auditor of sales for Standard Oil Company (Indiana), has retired on annuity after more than forty-seven years' service. Starting in 1904 in the company's general office in Chicago, he worked up through a number of clerical positions, and in 1916 was appointed traveling accounting representative in the sales department. After four and one-half years in auditing and special work in this capacity, he was advanced to auditor of sales in the general office in 1921. H. M. Rummelhoff, former assistant auditor, succeeds Mr. King as auditor of sales. E. S. Collins, former office manager at Detroit, Mich., has been appointed assistant auditor.

Pennsalt Appoints Sorber Sales Analysis Dep't Head

Donald K. Sorber has been appointed manager of the sales analysis department of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Sorber will replace Malcolm J. Harkins, who has resigned to take another position. Mr. Sorber has been with Pennsalt since 1950. Originally engaged in sales promotion research, he joined the sales analysis department at the time it was established last year.

Monsanto Appoints Prill Research Group Leader

Dr. Erhard J. Prill has been appointed group leader in the organic chemical research section of Monsanto Chemical Company's central research department in St. Louis, Mo. Prior to joining Monsanto, Dr. Prill was employed in research work with the Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation and with the U. S. Rubber Company.

Squibb Advances Tempel

Arthur Tempel, formerly technical assistant to the general superintendent for manufacturing, has been appointed superintendent of antibiotic fermentation at the New Brunswick, N. J., laboratories of E. R. Squibb & Sons, and Albert Fusco has been appointed a department head in antibiotic manufacturing.

Also added to the Squibb staff are Denys Brandon, formerly with Commercial Solvents Corporation, and the following recent chemical engineering graduates:—Kenneth Walter, University of Illinois; Stanley Gussow, Purdue University; and Gerald Simon, Leon Trimberger and William Frazier, University of Wisconsin.

Trade Briefs

W. P. Marsh, jr., president of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, has become chairman of the chemical and paints division of the 1952 United Hospital Fund campaign.

Dean Chrislip has been promoted to superintendent of the pipe line department of Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Ltd., through its subsidiary, D'Arcy Exploration Company, will make an extended survey of the Canadian oil situation.

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Obituaries

F. Alexander Abbiati

F. Alexander Abbiati, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company and general manager of its plastics division at Springfield, Mass., died August 13 in Boston. He was forty-seven years old.

Mr. Abbiati joined Monsanto's Merrimac Division in 1927. He was transferred to the plastics division in 1938, where he became sales manager for "Vuepak." A year later he became assistant general manager of sales. He was promoted to general sales manager in 1944 and general manager in 1950. He was elected a vice-president last November.

Ward P. Anderson

Ward P. Anderson, general manager of the eastern operations' refining division of the California Texas Oil, Company Ltd., died August 12 at Larchmont, N. Y. He was fifty years old.

Mr. Anderson in 1925, joined the Richmond, Calif., refinery of Standard Oil Company of California, one of the parent companies of Caltex. In 1936 he became superintendent of refineries being constructed for Standard Oil interests in Bahrain, on the Persian Gulf. He was appointed general manager there in 1942 and held that position until 1946. On his return to this country, Mr. Anderson became associated with the New York offices of Caltex and in 1948 was named to the position he held at the time of his death.

John Aponovitch, a mechanical engineer with Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., died August 13 in Ridgewood, N. J. He was forty-three years of age.

Louis J. Cartisser, a retired employee of the Tide Water Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., died August 7 in Staten Island, N. Y. He was seventy-five years old.

William W. Conant, assistant secretary of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died August 12. He was fifty-two years of age.

Dr. Melville T. Cook, a noted plant pathologist, died August 11 in Washington, D. C. His age was eighty-two. Dr. Cook was state plant pathologist of New Jersey and professor of plant pathology at Rutgers University from 1911 to 1923. He also served as plant pathologist at the insular experiment station, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, from 1923 to 1940, and later was visiting professor of botany at Louisiana State University.

Percy Ermentrout, a former employee of Esso Standard Oil Company in Linden, N. J., died August 13 in Summit, N. J. He was seventy-nine.

Walter J. Gilfroy, superintendent for seventeen years of the E. A. Bromund Company at Boonton, N. J., died August 7 at Morristown, N. J. He was sixty-two. Mr. Gilfroy had been with Bromund for thirty-five years.

Joseph H. Hawkins, general manager of Canada Paint Company, Ltd., died August 7 in Montreal, Quebec. His age was forty-eight. Mr. Hawkins joined Canada Paint in 1920 at Vancouver, B. C., and had been general manager at Montreal since last September.

Charles E. Heyl, sr., with the marine department of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, for forty-four years, died August 14 at Greenport, L. I. His age was sixty-six.

Edward C. Kane, for twenty-five years with the Murphy Paint division of Interchemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., died August 4 in Orange, N. J. He was fifty-six years old. Mr. Kane had been with Murphy Paint from 1925 to 1950, and at his death was traffic manager for the David D. Doniger Company, Dover, Del.

Harry Maxwell, former manager of industrial relations for Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died August 9 in Ft. Lauderale, Fla. He was sixty years of age.

Alexander A. Williams, former district sales manager for the six southeastern states for E. R. Squibb & Sons, died August 9 in Hartsdale, N. Y. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Williams began his career with Squibb in 1906, and, at his retirement in 1945, was with the American Druggists' Syndicate, Inc., New York.

Bids Wanted

Barium nitrate, 225,217 lbs., cl "E," fob Pine Bluff, Contracting Office, New York Chemical Procurement Dist., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y., inv. 1, Aug. 25.

Drugs and Chemicals, New York Chemical Procurement Dist., 180 Varick St., New York, N. Y., 82,240 lbs. red dye, 66,657 lbs. green dye, 27,913 lbs. auramine hydrochloride, inv. CML-5-B, Sept. 5; Contracting Officer, Fish and Wildlife Service, Room 3247, Interior Bldg., Washington 25, D. C., 39 50 to 55 gal dms. liquid concentrate of 2,4-D containing at least 40% of the ester of dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gal., 1 dm. and 3 5-gal. cns. isopropyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, inv. FW6-623, Aug. 21; Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y., 4,000 pkgs. amyl nitrate amps., 576 ¼ lb. bots. anaerobic culture agar, 8,064 bots. ethyl chloride, 7,440 1-lb. bots. hydrogen peroxide solut., 576 1-lb. bots. kaolin, inv. 82, Aug 25; 345,600 bots. streptomycin, 1 gm. dry-powder, inv. 91, Aug. 22; 26,496 bots. D-amphetamine sulphate tablets, 12,096 bots. ascorbic acid tablets, 2,592 bots. bismuth subcarbonate tablets, 97,344 bots. hexavitamin tablets, resin, inv. 97, Aug. 26; 12,336 lbs. of 10 sulphobromophthalein sodium injection, inv. 102N, Aug. 25; Contracting Officer Sharpe Gen'l. Depot, Lathrop, Calif., 250 50-lb. bgs. powdered weed killer compound, inv. 1, Aug. 28.

Fertilizer, Supply Officer, Veterans Adm. Hospital, Columbia, S. D., 10 tons nitrogen fertilizer, 5% organic, 10% phosphoric acid, 5% potash, inv. 17, Aug. 21.

Oil, lard, 19,800 gals., Purchasing and Contracting Office, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., inv. 24, Aug. 29.

Paint, Office of Dist. Engineer, Memphis Dist., Corps of Engineers, Memphis, Tenn., approx. 5,000 lbs. dry red lead, approx. 5,000 lbs. paste in oil basic carbonate white lead, inv. CIVENG-17, Aug. 27; Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 17, Pa., 6,108 gals. pigmented spraying lacquer, inv. B-54, 366, Aug. 26; 23,500 gals. interior oil paint, inv. B-54, 363, Aug. 27; 1,500 gals. of same, inv. B-54, 364, Aug. 25; 43,000 lbs. pigment paste, metallic aluminum, inv. B-54, 367, Aug. 29; Purchasing and Contracting Office, Anniston Ordnance Depot, Anniston, Ala., 3,537 1-gal. cns. lacquer resisting syn. primer, inv. 3, Sept. 2; Purchasing and Contracting Officer, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., 7,000 lbs. dry red lead, inv. 49, Aug. 22; Contracting Office, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., 12 ½-pt. cns. heat-resisting enamel, 25 gals. interior oil paint, 40 qts. pigment, 275 gals. turpentine, 40 gals. shellac varnish, 48 1-lb. bots. muriatic acid, 200 lbs. naphthalene flakes, 54 gals. denatured alcohol, 2,000 lbs. paste floor wax, inv. 30, Aug. 26; Purchase Branch, Fed. Supply Service, GSA, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., 192 gals. gloss enamel, approx. 624 gals. linseed oil, 2,770 gals. oil paint, 552 gals. primer, 392 gals. resin base emulsion paint, 46 ½ pt. cns. pigment in-oil, 180 gals. floor & interior varnish, 60 gals. shellac varnish, 120 gals. spar varnish, inv. 2S-KC-23357, Aug. 23.

Wax, 1,100 gals. liquid floor wax, Purchasing and Contracting Office, Army Base, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., inv. 5, Aug. 25.

Zinc Oxide, 10,750 lbs., New York Chemical Procurement Dist., 180 Varick St., New York, N. Y., inv 2, Aug. 29.

Zinc, pig, 40,000 lbs., Commanding Officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., inv. 38, Aug. 22.

Filtrol Purchasing Agent

Richard S. Milton has been named purchasing agent for Filtrol Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Milton has been with Filtrol since 1937 as head of purchasing for California operations and sales department coordination. He previously was associated with American Potash & Chemical Corporation, International Filter Company, and DeLaval Steam Turbine Company.

Monsanto Moves Tubbesing To Merchandising Division

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the appointment of Horace J. Tubbesing as administrative assistant to the general manager of the newly formed merchandising division and the naming of five territory salesmen in that division. At the same time, the company revealed the appointment of J. Paul Ekburg as technical representative of its Washington, D. C., office.

Mr. Tubbesing had been manager of sales service for the organic chemicals division. Named to the sales posts were:—Gordon Staub and Donald Reichert, Chicago district; William R. Bone, St. Louis district; William P. Sheppard, New England territory and Richard T. Bethel, New York territory. Mr. Ekburg had been assistant manager of petroleum chemical sales for the organic chemicals division.

Continental Can Creates 3 New Managerial Posts

Three new general manager posts, each carrying full responsibility for all sales and manufacturing operations within a given district, have been created within the central (metal) division of Continental Can Company, New York, in a move to decentralize supervision of plants and sales offices.

The new appointments are:—R. S. Hatfield, north-central district, including plants in Milwaukee, Mankato, Minn., and Chicago, and district sales offices in Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago; Frank I. Gill, mid-central district, including plants in Chicago's clearing section, Cincinnati, and Elwood, Ind., and district sales offices in Chicago, Cincinnati, and Des Moines; and John L. Heinlein, south-central district, with plants in Denver, Harvey, La., Houston, St. Louis, East St. Louis, Ill., and Coffeyville, Kan., and district sales offices in St. Louis, Kansas City, Kan., New Orleans, and Houston.

Chemical Construction Names Walton to Research Position

Appointment of Charles W. Walton as senior research analyst has been announced by Chemical Construction Corporation, New York. He will specialize in the agricultural chemicals field. Mr. Walton was recently the representative in Italy for Griffith Laboratories, Inc., where he established a sales agency for the firm. He was also a consultant and representative of several other firms.

DPA Post to Garwood

Appointment of Edwin C. Garwood as assistant deputy administrator for production has been announced by the Defense Production Administration. Mr. Garwood will continue to serve as deputy assistant administrator of the industrial and argricultural equipment bureau, National Production Authority. In the dual position, Mr. Garwood will have primary responsibility for assuring that the full resources of DPA and NPA are utilized in providing expediting assistance for military production and atomic energy construction programs.

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Hydrastinine ☐
Hyoscine ☐
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**Leclerc, quoted in "Chronicles of Pharmacy" by A. C. Wootton, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1910.*

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The tendency and trend in botanical drug prices turned upward last week, especially with respect to domestic materials. As to the tendency of domestic drug prices to rise, the strengthening of quotations tied in with some highly adverse reports concerning collection conditions. With respect to the trend upward, the movement toward higher levels was mainly in imported goods last week. The upward trend in prices for flavoring botanicals was quite strong. The total of all changes was thirty-four last week. Of these, advances were nineteen in number, against fifteen declines. The market index rose 0.45 point to 100.35.

The outlook for root crops of domestic items was distressingly adverse. Drought has prevented plants from growing to maturity. Consequently, workers cannot locate roots to dig; when plants have withered to the ground, identification of needed roots is annoyingly difficult. With respect to berries, flowers, herbs and leaves, drought certainly has not improved quality but has produced many weak and sickly plants that withered before reaching picking maturity.

As early as last June, consumers were urged to make known their requirements of domestic drugs. Poor business had made dealers and collectors cautious with respect to buying drugs in 1952. Accordingly, they set prices low early in the season, eliminated many drugs from their "wanted lists," and urged consumers to come in early, realizing well that low prices to workers could mean small crops.

And now drought has been added to low collection prices and caution of dealers against over-stocking as factors likely to reduce the size of the 1952 crop. All three influences urge the wisdom of action now by buyers as a measure of self protection. One large botanical dealer is on record with the declaration that the 1952 crop to date is the smallest in ten years. And the dealer so declaring is not usually given to over statement.

Balsams

Copaiba—Prices were not reduced further. Also, not all suppliers followed the price drop noted in one quarter during the previous trading period. However, under the influence of relatively light demand, the market was competitive.

Fir—Suppliers of Canadian balsam were disposed to take the view that price declines were probably near at hand. Last week, quotations ruled steadily at $32. to $33.50 per gallon, which was in line with recent replacement costs. Oregon balsam failed of new developments.

Peru—Not all dealers have met the price reduction made in some quarters during the previous week. However, the market was still more favorable for buyers than sellers and occasional shading of quoted prices would not surprise.

Tolu—The market seemed a trifle steadier at its minimum price position of $4.40 per pound, a quotation which had yet to be accepted by all dealers as the market. The range was to $5.90.

Barks

Black Haw—Collections have not proven to be overly substantial and on the whole the market undertones tended to become further. Collection conditions have not been generally favorable in all areas supplying the item.

Cascara Sagrada—A fairly well stabilized market on spot and the origin was said to prevail and undertones as a whole have tended to become firmer as price shading has become less frequent. Local quotations were 27c. to 28c. per pound.

Wahoo—New stocks accumulate rather slowly in the primary market. So slow, in fact, that the general price tendency has turned toward a firmer if not actually higher price position. No shading locally has developed.

Beans

Vanilla — Conditions showed little change during the past week. Except for an occasional exception, local dealers maintained quotations on a basis not only considered to be relatively cheap but hardly in line with the price view of many foreign shippers to this country. Occasional shading of spot quotations was fairly common. But sharp, and overly substantial price concessions were rare, though on occasions one heard of such operations. Most first line sellers in this market had rather steady ideas about the value of their present stocks.

Flowers

Arnica—Stocks of what had been declared to be genuine and true *arnica montana* at comparatively low prices were no longer offered on this market. Withdrawal of such low prices caused the market to revert to 65c. to 66c. per pound, a price actually 10c. below levels that prominent spot dealers had asked not too long ago.

Chamomile—Adverse weather conditions have prevailed in European quarters offering Hungarian chamomile. Some late cables went so far as to declare a crop failure. The result was that sound merchandising practice caused some local sellers either to withdraw prices or establish a nominal quotation until such time as the truth of the matter may be learned. The nominal price was around 80c. per pound.

Linden—Flowers with leaves were steady at 34c. to 35c. per pound, though the tendency seemed to be to make 35c. inside. Flowers without leaves were cheaper at 40c. to 41c. per pound.

Malva—In the absence of any general supply of black flowers, the market appeared to be nominal at 90c. per pound. Blue flowers were reported at $1.65 to $2.

Mullein—Cheap goods have been taken off the market and present quotations stand higher at $2 to $2.05 per pound.

Orange—Less competition and fewer distressed, slow moving stocks brought the spot market up to the basis of 55c. to 56c. per pound.

Poppy—Red poppy flowers appeared to be minimum at $1.20 per pound when quality merchandise was required. The stock recently available at considerably lower prices no longer pressed for sale on the currently sluggish market.

Rose—Stocks of pale flowers have been exhausted in some quarters and the market has become more or less nominal pending the purchase and arrival of replacement stocks.

Saffron—Mexican saffron was more ex-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Arnica flowers, true Montana, 10c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, spot, ½c. per lb.
Mullein flowers, 80c. per lb.
Orange flowers, 15c. per lb.
Poppy flowers, red, 40c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia buds, 13c. per lb.
Clove, Madgascar, 3c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, spot, ¼c. per lb.
futures, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Iranian, ¼c. per lb.
Syrian, ¼c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 3c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch yellow, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 10c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.
red, Nigerian, 4c. per lb.
Saffron, Mexican, 5c. per lb.
Sage, officinalis, Italian, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
rhattoon, 2c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, spot, ½c. per lb.
Linden flowers, without leaves, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
longstick, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
Oregano, Italian, ¼c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Cretan, 1½c. per lb.
Greek, 2c. per lb.
Syrian, 1½c. per lb.
Savory, Spanish, 1c. per lb.

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1951
100.35	99.90†	98.97	115.51

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Aug. 8

New York

Celery seed, 86 bags: moldy.
Cloves, 2 lots, 125 bales: filthy.
Cassia, 716 bales: filthy.
Coriander seed, 1,223 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 2 lots, 224 bags: filthy.
Dill seed, 182 bags: filthy.
Fennel seed, 2 lots, 136 bags; filthy.
Nutmegs, 2 lots, 1,149 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 8 lots, 627 bags: moldy; live and dead insects.
Sesame Seed, 2 lots, 823 bags: live insects.

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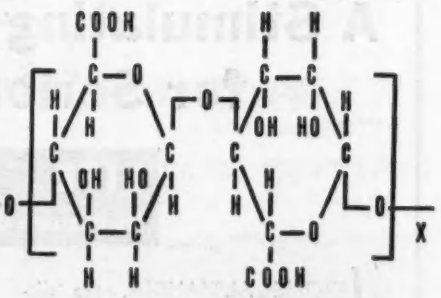

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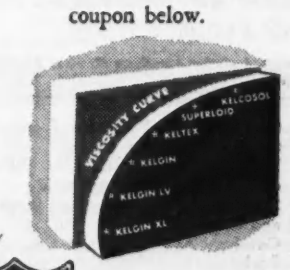

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—Journal of the American Medical Association

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8. Genetics: The Heritable Transmission of Catalysts
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pensive at 95c. to 96c. per pound when goods previously offered at 90c. were withdrawn from local competition. Spanish flowers held unchanged at $23.50 to $24.

Gums

Aloe—A steady to firm spot market was the general rule and although demand current last week was relatively small and from a few buyers only, sellers maintained quotations usually in line with what was last paid for replacement stocks in the primary market.

Arabic—Although some signs of recovery in activity in some consuming industries have been noted, the gain has not been sufficient entirely to offset competitive shading of prices to levels said to be out of line with replacement costs at the present time.

Karaya—If certain consuming industries realize their presently expected revival, then this gum may do considerably better in the future. However, the market remained rather sluggish last week and quotations were hardly firm.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Further price reduction was not reported nor was any expected in the immediate future. Price trend in the future will depend, mainly, on how large the European crop may be, its quality—which at present seemed doubtful——and the shipment quotations.

Deer Tongue—The collection season is not proving propitious and there is some reason to expect that production at the origin will fall below that of 1951.

Lobelia—Hot, dry weather may prevent the normal growth of this article. For the time being, dealers and collectors alike are standing pat of quotations while awaiting the results of the harvest to come later.

Marjoram—French material was advanced sharply to 27c. to 27½c. per pound when supplies were found to be substantially smaller than expected. Other varieties of marjoram developed no change in prices.

Oregano—Italian merchandise was easier and more competitive, a fact which brought spot offerings at the lower level of 17c. to 17½c. per pound without also producing reaction in the quotations on other varieties of the item.

Peppermint—Importers awaited further unfolding of European tale of dry weather, drought, and crop failure. A nominal spot market at $1.05 per pound probably will be revised when all the facts become known.

Sage—Cretan and Syrian leaves were lowered to 10½c. to 11c. per pound. Greek leaves were down to 10c. to 10½c. Italian officinalis was higher at 21c. to 23c. as to quality. Dalmatian remained virtually strong at 58c.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Some doubt existed regarding the amount of good buds to be collected in the primary market where growing conditions have not been entirely the best. However, a fair amount of unsold, fairly well dried, buds remains from the last collection.

Grains of Paradise—Since the last change in price, a more stable market has prevailed and the limited trade done last week was on the basis of 32c. to 33c. per pound.

Papain—Replacement conditions and prices were said not to forecast a lower spot market in the forseeable future. Quality powder was not in abundant spot supply and holders of such merchandise continued to have exceptionally firm views on the value of prime, tested and guaranteed, material.

Roots

Arrow—Substantial quantities have reached here from the origin during recent weeks and the powder has been offered consumers on the well stabilized price basis of 11c. to 14c. per pound.

Blood—Some parts of the collection area have reported difficulty in finding roots to dig, this because dry weather prevented the normal development of plant structure. The market appeared to have a firming characteristic.

Cohosh—No over supply seems likely this year and the future of prices would appear to be directly joined with the probable consuming need for black root.

Jalap—Some of the fairly acute situation with respect to spot stocks has been relieved by the arrival of some fair sized parcels. Also, the cost was such as to make for a fairly stable spot market for the time being at least.

Senega—The primary market seemed to have the situation well in hand. Recently, shippers withdrew offerings at old quotations and substituted much higher and entirely tentative prices. Local quotations were along nominal lines around $1.75 per pound but most sellers expected further advances.

Seeds

Anise—Some produce of Bulgaria was available on spot and holders offered at 12½c. to $13c. per pound last week. As a whole, the market was dull but star anise remained strong and scarce.

Caraway—Cables showed no further development in new crop quotations, and on spot values remained generally steady at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound under light demand.

Cardamon—Some competition for business in bold, bleached material developed. Around $4.25 per pound was generally asked but isolated lots of about 5 cases as a unit were reported in the market at $4. Most offerings of medium sized bleached goods were in the afloat position.

Celery—Spot Indian seed held at 27c. to 27½c. per pound but goods due this month were offered at 25c. Spot stocks of French seed were light and futures cost as much as prompt deliveries.

Coriander—Morocco seed continued to advance, moving last week at 6c. to 6½c. per pound. Afloats were 5¾c. Detentions on arrival here have put a squeeze on spots.

Cumin—Iranian and Syrian seed were ¼c. per pound higher at 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound. Indian seed was 1c. higher at 18c. standing even with Moroccan material.

Spices

Cassia—Batavia cassia yielded some price ground. Cuttings were lower at 14½c. to 15c.; longstick, 17c. to 17½c. Also, broken Saigon was shaded to 33c. to 36c. depending on quality while the range on all medium was narrower at 38c. to 49c., also as to quality.

Clove—Madagascar spice was advanced to $1.25 per pound and limited quantities of Zanzibar material were about nominal at $1.28. Reports said that the new crop in Madagascar would be much smaller than the crop last year.

Ginger—African root was a fraction higher at 14½c. per pound. No. 2 Jamaica root was shaded to 18c.; No. 3, to 16½c.; rhattoon, to 16c. Split Nigerian root was a fraction lower at 11½c.

Pepper—Trading last week was mainly in spot pepper. Not too much released black pepper was unsold on spot and there were still some July committments yet to be met. The prediction that lower price levels were unlikely during the next month and a half were noted. Detentions continued to play a part in keeping spot stocks low and goods usually found new owners as they came from the reconditioners.

Some adverse comment about new crop Carolina red pepper was noted. Drought has been severe and first pickings are apt to be much below normal. Future collections will depend on rain arriving in quantities sufficient to revive the crop prospects. Imported red pepper stocks were conservative. Higher prices next Fall were predicted.

Friday noon quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.95 to $2 per pound; August shipment, $1.63; September shipment, $1.59 to $1.60; October shipment, $1.56.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

With a number of consumers returning from vacations, dealers reported a noticeable pick up in routine orders in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. The general tone of the market, however, continued to be a bit dull with bulk buying still lagging. The trend of market prices continued to be downward with competition rather keen. Only two advances were reported during the past week. They included a sharp rise in the price of the small remaining stocks of cassia oil, all lower priced material having been sold. A small advance was also recorded in the price of pimento berry oil, reflecting a strengthening of the primary market. Among the oils which were reduced in price were abies siberica, angelica root and seed, dillweed, lemongrass, Mexican distilled lime and West Indian nutmeg oils. Also more attractively priced were the synthetic musks, which were currently available in ample quantities. The price index dropped an additional 3.69 points to 173.48.

The situation of the citrous oils, which was rather desperate for the past several months has now apparently eased to some extent with a promise of further relaxation in the near future. The season of heaviest consumption for the soft drink industry has just about ended and supplies of new oil were beginning to arrive on the spot market. Orange oil, both Californian and Floridian, has become quite plentiful, although prices remained firm. Some recent offers of lemon oil have come from California in quantities which have not been mentioned for many months. Again, prices held quite steady. Mexican lime oil was being eased in price with good sized amounts being sent to market. West Indian lime oil, which was recently reduced, was also in a much improved supply position.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Oil, cassia, 80c. per lb.
Pimento berry, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Musk, synthetic, ambrette, 25c. per lb.
ketone, 5c. per lb.
xylol, 10c. per lb.
Oil, abies siberica, 10c. per lb.
Angelica root, $30 per lb.
seed, $40 per lb.
Dillweed, 20c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 10c. per lb.
Lime, distilled, Mexican, 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg, West Indian, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1951
173.48	177.17	179.95	209.49

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Although there have been small offerings from abroad and an increase in the duty on new material, one local dealer was in a position to reduce quotations of the oil to a new low of $2.90 per pound, some 10c. per pound below the previous minimum. It was reported that this was merely an attempt to stimulate buying interest, which has been lagging in recent months.

Angelica—A sharp drop occurred in the spot quotations of both root and seed oils during the past week. The former was reduced as much as $30 per pound to a new minimum of $80 per pound. The latter oil dropped $40 per pound to a new low of $50 per pound. Observers in the trade stated that these prices reflected the more favorable quotations received for the roots and seeds from the origin. A rather mild interest has been shown in these oils, which normally have a limited application.

Anise—According to the trade, it has become more and more apparent that replacements will be virtually impossible to obtain in the future. The quantities of oil still unsold on spot were quite small and limited to a few suppliers. Only one was still able to offer the oil at $1.85 per pound. Elsewhere, light offerings were made up to $2.35 per pound.

Camphor—In some directions, it was reported, there has been some easing in the price of the white oil. However, the range of quotations remained unchanged. It was believed that the reductions were influenced by the easy situation surrounding the imported artificial oil.

Caraway—This market was without special feature during the past week. The situation has been untroubled for some time, there being adequate stocks on the spot market and attractive offers of new seeds from the origin. Prices have been steady and unchanged, standing at $3.75 to $4.25 per pound.

Cassia—With all of the remaining lower priced material now sold, it was reported that there was none of this oil to be had below the price of $5.75 per pound. This was an advance of 80c. per pound in the minimum quotation. More general prices were closer to the top of the range at $6.25 per pound. The replacement market was now entirely cut off and the small stocks still on hand were fast becoming depleted.

Cedarwood—Prices held firmly at 55c. to 65c. per pound last week. It was stated by members of the trade that the replacement market was quite tight. Primary sellers were taking a rather strong view of the market in their demands for the new crop of oil.

Chamomile—The outlook for this oil was rather bleak, according to observers. All reports received from the origin have indicated that there would be virtually no flowers available this year. The drought in the growing areas has resulted in crop failure. Thus, it was expected that prices for shipment would be on the upswing in the near future. On the spot market, there remained some fairly good stocks. This has helped to maintain the prices at unchanged levels so far, but it was believed that the spot market might again reach $300 per pound. At present the prices held at $250 to $280 per pound.

Citronella—Observers were of the opinion that this market has just about reached bottom. Prices have not moved for some time. The Ceylon oil was in abundant supply at 62c. to $1.05 a pound. Java-type oil also remained at the unchanged low level of 52c. to $1 per pound. It was stated that prices being asked for shipment were a bit firmer, but it was unlikely that this would affect the spot market for some time to come.

Clove—No change occurred in this market and no new developments were anticipated. The situation remained very serious, there being almost no bud oil to be had. The few small offerings which could be made were priced at the exorbitant level of $7.50 to $8.50 per pound. It has been reported that spice prices have eased a bit, but there was little relief expected for the oil market.

Copaiba—The arrival of new material from the source has improved the supply picture of this oil considerably. Offerings were made at the attractive prices of $2.10 to $2.50 per pound. Demand was none too great, but a steady rate of sales was reported.

Dillweed—One dealer was in a position to offer this oil at the low price of $3.50 per pound. This was some 20c. per pound below the rest of the market. According to members of the trade, there was still an abundance of oil available, although the large pickle crop has taken a good deal of the carryover oil which remained from last year. New crop oil will be forthcoming at the end of the summer and should comfortably replenish the stocks.

Eucalyptus—Spanish oil, which was formerly offered in rather good quantity from the origin was said to be growing tighter at shipping points because of the rigidity with which the Spanish government has been enforcing the price floor. Shippers were finding it impossible to obtain export permits for material which they were willing to sell below that level. Australian oil remained very firm and limited. On spot, there continued to be adequate stocks at reasonable prices, although some strengthening might be in the offing when consumption picks up at the end of the summer.

Geranium—No further change was reported in this market during the past week. The situation continued to favor the consumer with supplies plentiful and prices on the decline. The interest of consumers was found to be only moderate and all inquiries could be met without difficulty.

Ginger—As large quantities of the root continued to arrive from the various sources and prices remained low, the oil situation was without a problem. Quotations were steady at $15 to $16.50 per pound and stocks were plentiful. A lacking of demand was noticeable.

Lavender—In general, this market remained steady and without change. The 40-42 percent ester grade oil was offered in some quarters at the minimum price of $6.50 per pound, while ranging to a high of $7.75 elsewhere. The 30-32 percent ester grade also remained at the low level

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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of $3 to $4.75 per pound. Spot supplies were quite comfortable, with demand only mild. French shippers have been trying to raise the level of shipping prices, but have met with little interest from the local market. The new crop was near at hand and it appeared that it would remain firm in price.

Lemon—One member of the industry has reported that, for the first time in many months, there have been voluntary offerings of Californian oil in ton lots coming out of the origin. While this has in no way influenced the spot market and prices remained firm at $5.85 to $6 per pound, according to brand, some observers believed that it might be an indication that the supply situation was catching up with the demand. The season of heaviest consumption has all but ended and some easing may be expected in the near future. Imported oil was steady. Italian shippers continued to hold good quality oil at high prices, making for a spot range of $5.85 to $9 per pound.

Lemongrass — Although a number of dealers have reported a tendency toward stronger prices at the origin, the spot market declined 10c. per pound at the low end of the price range last week, making for a range of $1.35 to $1.55 per pound. Spot stocks were abundant and a fairly good demand was reported. It was said that the Guatemalan market continued to be considerably stronger than was the Indian situation.

Lime—Distilled oil of Mexican origin was reported to have weakened with the result that the minimum spot quotation dropped 5c. per pound last week to $7.25 a pound. The heavy consuming season was almost over which provided some relief for what had been a very tight situation. West Indian oil remained unchanged in price, although it, too, was found to be easing as to supply.

Mace—Like the closely related nutmeg oil, this material was found to be quite easy and untroubled. There were adequate stocks available and replacements were obtainable at steady costs. Quotations on spot were favorable to the consumer at $3.50 to $4.25 per pound.

Nutmeg—A quiet and easy situation existed in this market with the only change being a further reduction of the West Indian variety in some quarters. It was offered at the new low price of $3.25 per pound and ranged to $3.60 a pound. The East Indian oil was steady in price at $3.75 to $4.05 per pound. Supplies were quite plentiful and replacements were offered freely at low prices. The demand was found to be only moderately good.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Consumer interest in this oil has dropped sharply because of the availability of the less expensive camphor oil, S.G. 1.070. The Bank of Brazil continued to be adamant with regard to the price floor although a considerable amount of business was being lost to competition. On spot, there were large stocks available at prices which remained firmly at 65c. to $1.05 per pound.

Orange—The trend of this market was toward softness, although prices remained unchanged. Californian oil was quoted at $1.75 to $2.75 per pound, depending upon producer The Floridian product held at $1.75 to $2.25 a pound. Offerings from both sources have been coming to market more freely, but shippers remained firm in their view of prices. The rate of consumption has eased to a large extent now that the summer bottling of soft drinks has slowed down.

Patchouli—There continued to be an overabundance of oil available on the spot market, with few takers despite the long period of low prices, which remained at about $7.25 to $14.75 per pound. It has now been reported that recent offers from the primary conters have been considerably strengthened in price. These would warrant an increase in the spot market quotations, except for the fact that small interest was being shown in replacements at the present time. Unless the demand picks up suddenly, it will be a long while before the spot stocks are depleted.

Peppermint—No further change has taken place in this market in the past week. The quotations made by local dealers continued at the recently decreased level and stocks, while not large, were sufficient to meet the light demand. New crop oil was close at hand and the feeling was that it would do much to im-

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prove the market and would probably provide more attractive prices.

Pimento Berry—The cost of berries was said to have risen rather sharply at the origin with a resulting strengthening of the spot market situation. The minimum quotation last week was higher by 15c. per pound at $4.65 a pound. Leaf oil, on the other hand, was steady in price and readily available.

Sage—Little information could be found with regard to the new Dalmatian crop, according to the trade. The new material will not be ready for market until late in the fall. There were some indications that it would be rather good. At present there was little activity in the market and spot stocks remained adequate for current needs. Prices were quite easy at $9.50 to $10.75 per pound and it was reported that these prices were being shaded in some directions.

Spearmint—It was still too early to see any influence of new crop on the spot market. The prices have been eased to some degree from the high level reached last month, but there remained very little oil for sale. The new crop was expected to be a bit larger than last year's because of additional plantings, but it was not known whether this would cover the recent increase in demand.

Vetiver—Prices for Bourbon oil held at the recently reduced level of $22 to $30 per pound. The majority of offers were closer to the top of the range. Stocks were limited, although all orders were reported being met. Demand has been discouraged in many cases by the high cost of the material.

Wormseed—Still no word was to be had from the growing areas concerning the next crop, which was not due until late in the fall. Only a very small amount of oil could be found on the spot market and that was being held at exorbitant price levels. The range of quotations extended from $8.75 to $10.50 a pound, with most offers close to the higher level.

Wormwood—This was a rather quiet market. There was little demand for the oil at this time and the limited quantities available were sufficient to cover any inquiries. The range of quotations narrowed down, standing at $6 to $6.85 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—The market was comfortably situated, according to producers. Supplies of lemongrass oil were easily obtained and prices of the oil remained at a rather favorable level, providing sufficient raw material for the steady production of the aromatic. It was offered quite freely at $4.15 to $4.55 per pound.

Diacetyl—There was no difficulty in the supply picture of this material. It was readily available at $4.50 to $4.60 per pound. Production was steadily maintained and a good volume of business was reported to have been transacted.

Methyl Anthranilate—Adequate stocks of this chemical were to be had when needed, according to producers. Production was unhampered and prices held firmly at $2.35 to $2.40 per pound. A moderate demand was said to exist.

Musk—With production well maintained, producers of the synthetic musk were able to offer them at more attractive prices. The ambrette was quoted at $5.35 per pound in 100-pound drums, $5.40 in 25-pound cans and $5.55 in 5-pound cans. Ketone was priced at $5.30 in drums, $5.35 in 25-pound cans and $5.50 in 5-pound cans. Xylol was quoted at $1.50 to $1.70 per pound according to quantity. Stocks were reported to be quite plentiful and demand was said to be moderate.

Nerolin—This aromatic was without special feature. There were adequate supplies available at the unchanged price range of $2.25 to $2.65 per pound, depending upon quantity. The output was reported to be steady and a normal demand was maintained.

Safrol—Supplies of the basic oils necessary for the production of this aromatic have been eased quite a bit and the cost of artificial sassafras oil, in particular, has been noticeably reduced. This has made it possible for producers to build-up comfortable supplies of the aromatic which were offered at the attractive prices of 72c. to $1.35 per pound.

Storax—The price of this material was recently reduced to $1.25 per pound, a decline of 25c. a pound. Of small application, there was a limited demand for the item and current stocks were sufficient to meet the needs of consumers.

Terpineol—No change was reported in the rather easy position of this material. With pine oil readily available, production has been facilitated and offerings were abundant. Prices have been rather weak at 36c. to 45c. a pound for prime grade and 48c. to 60c. for the extra grade.

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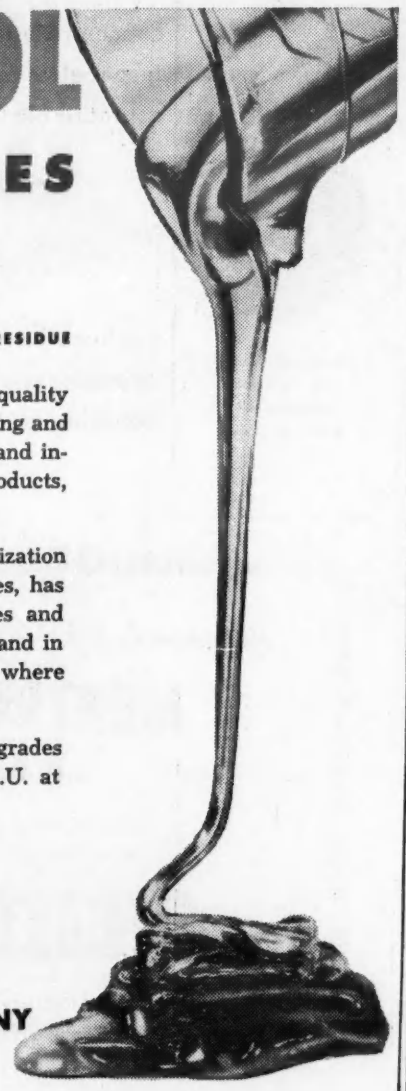

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WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT STRATEGIC POINTS

Protective Coatings Materials

The price of antimony oxide was reduced by some producers last week. Other producers have not given any indication whether or not they will change their schedules. Vermilion red came down in price. Argentine casein was reduced, although the market was definitely firmer. The explanation seemed to be in the fact that the material was delayed in the Argentine while the country mourned for Eva Peron. When the casein was released, the selling price in this market was higher. However, there has to be some limit to a mark-up, one source said. Zinc dust advanced last week, following the slight recovery of the metal.

Most producers were scheduled to elevate the prices of dry colors today. Lead pigments were unchanged in price. Suppliers did report a little more activity for these pigments.

Alkyds, phenolics, and maleics have seen some reductions in demand as a result of the steel strike. Producers felt that industrial finishes will not pick up again until consumers have the steel for their manufactured products. Ester gum was in good supply. The conditions affecting industrial finishes also held true for this market.

The natural gums have been rather quiet. Prices have remained relatively unchanged. Suppliers said that stocks were adequate to meet the current levels of consumption. There was no change in the market for shellac last week. Prices were relatively stable, orange and bleached grades remained the same as previous weeks. Importers said that the market was spotty, one day being good, and one day being bad.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Zinc dust, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Antimony oxide, 2c. per lb.
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1951
88.47	88.47	88.49	100.02

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Producers net shipments in June totaled 4,212,000 pounds, compared to 4,019,000 pounds in May, according to the Bureau of Census. Atomized and grained powder shipments were 3,302,000 pounds in June, against 2,959,000 pounds in May. The June total for flaked powder was 274,000 pounds, compared to 360,000 pounds in May. Shipments of paste were 636,000 pounds in June, and 700,000 pounds in May.

Antimony Oxide—Some producers lowered the price of this pigment 2c. per pound last week. The current range of prices quoted by various producers was 30c. to 36c. per pound in carlots, and 31½c. to 37½c. per pound in less than carlots. Others producers have said that they will hold to the previous levels for the time being.

It was stated by one source that activity for this item was fairly slow. Supply was large enough to take care of the current needs of consumers.

Black, Carbon—Daily average production of furnace black continued to decrease and contact black increased compared to May, according to a report from the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of furnace and contact black increased 1 percent and 7 percent respectively. Total stocks increased by 21,000,000 pounds. Exports in May decreased 52,000 pounds daily from the April rate. Following is the comparative table:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1952	79,339,000	47,860,000	127,199,000
May, 1952	86,944,000	45,688,000	132,632,000
June, 1951	84,651,000	52,796,000	137,447,000
Jan.-June, 1952	536,343,000	302,074,000	838,417,000
Jan.-June, 1951	475,489,000	322,164,000	797,653,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1952	72,211,000	34,440,000	106,651,000
May, 1952	73,703,000	33,133,000	106,836,000
June, 1951	85,437,000	52,538,000	137,975,000
Jan.-June, 1952	484,538,000	229,219,000	713,757,000
Jan.-June, 1951	472,145,000	314,801,000	786,946,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1952	133,387,000	194,958,000	328,345,000
May, 1952	126,259,000	181,538,000	307,797,000
June, 1951	25,195,000	72,677,000	97,872,000
Jan.-June, 1952	133,387,000	194,958,000	328,345,000
Jan.-June, 1951	25,195,000	72,677,000	97,872,000

[1] Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
June, 1952	[2]	[2]	[2]
May, 1952	9,111,000	13,200,000	22,311,000
June, 1951	11,487,000	[3]24,873,000	[3]36,360,000
Jan.-June, 1952	52,372,000	77,382,000	129,754,000
Jan.-June, 1951	66,667,000	129,883,000	196,550,000

[1] From records of U. S. Dept. of Commerce.
[2] Not available.
[3] Revised.

Green, Chrome—All shades of the CP material were scheduled to advance 2c. per pound today, according to the announcements of various companies.

Lead Pigments—Producers said that activity in these pigments have been picking up a little bit. The material has been moving better in recent weeks. Supply continued to be good. There were no price changes reported, and none were anticipated by producers.

Orange, Chrome—Producers announcements scheduled an increase of 1¾c. per pound for today in all standard shades of the chrome oranges.

Orange, Molybdated—A price rise of 2¼c. per pound was scheduled to take effect today, on all standard shades of the CP material.

Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver — Prices were reduced 2c. last week, making quotations $3.54 per pound.

Toluidine Toners—Some producers were scheduled to advance the price of all shades of these toners today.

Yellow, Chrome—All standard shades of the CP material were scheduled to increase 1¾c. today, according to various producers' announcements.

Yellow, Zinc—Regular zinc chromate was scheduled to advance 2½c. per pound today. The basic material was due to rise 3¼c. per pound.

Zinc Dust—Prices advanced ½c. following the reverse in metal. Quotations were 17½c. per pound in carlots, and 18½c. per pound in less than carlots.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—There has been no pickup in demand from the direction of industrial finishes. These synthetics, like the other manufactured resins, have seen decreases in the number of requests since the loss of steel production. Manufacturers who put industrial finishes on their products have not been able to get back into full production because they still have not gotten all of the steel they need for high-gear production. In light of this situation, demand was said to be fair. The hot weather has hurt interior finishes since few people want to paint the inside of their homes during a heat spell. Exterior finishing has been satisfactory, according to the sale of outside house paints.

Supplies of the alkyds were good enough to take care of the current levels of demand. There were no price changes, and none were anticipated.

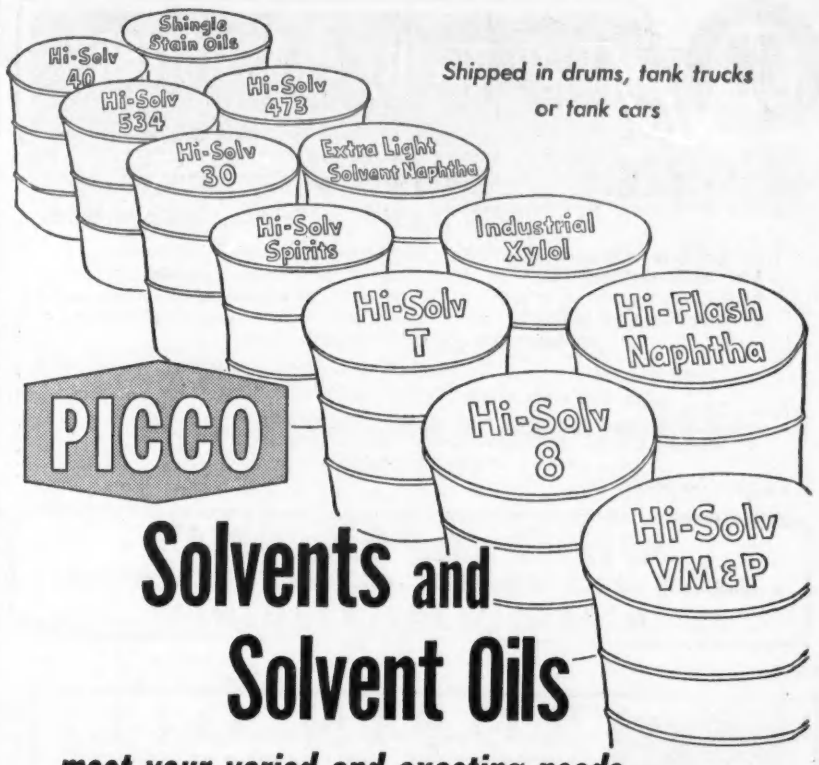
Gum, Ester—Producers said that the supply was good. The conditions existing in this market were the same as those existing in the market for other synthetics. There has been a noticeable reduction in the number of calls for ester gum since the steel stockpile was cut down by the strike. Producers did not expect much of an increase from industrial finishes until consumers are able to get the steel for their manufactured goods. Prices have held firm at their previously established levels.

Maleics—Demand was fair considering the effects of the steel strike on industrial finishes. Many consumers of steel who put protective finishes on their finished products suffered from the lack of steel during the controversy. The situation has not tremendously improved since the settlement of the strike. Although the mills have been rapidly approaching their pre-strike levels, it will take a while for the steel to reach most of these manufacturers. Consequently, producers of synthetic resins do not expect much of an increase until the consumers are able to get steel for their manufactured goods. Prices have held firm at their old levels. Supplies were ample enough to accommodate the current volume of demand.

Phenolics—Supplies were adequate to take care of the present demand. The number of requests for phenolics, and all other synthetics fell off during the steel strike. The connection here, was that consumers who use phenolics in industrial finishes also need steel in order to make their products. Some delay was anticipated before consumers will have enough metal to cause a pickup in industrial finishes.

It was said that the frequent hot weather which we have had this summer

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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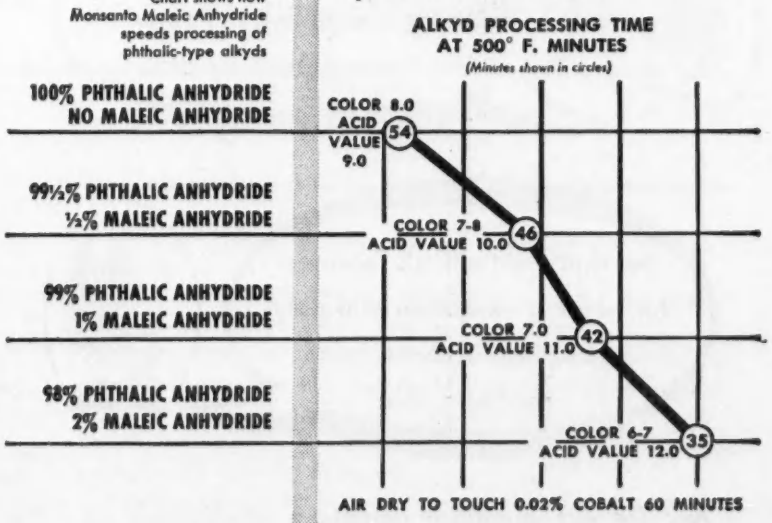

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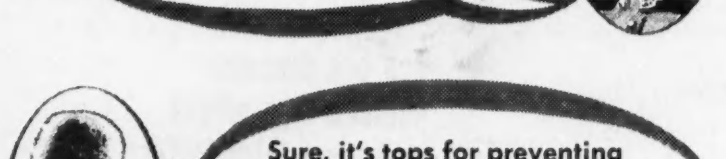

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has hurt interior finishes. People are not inclined to paint the interiors of their homes if it is too hot. Retail sources reported that the sale of outside house paints was going well.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes—Nova Scotia's largest producer of barytes, had its usual first-quarter drop in production and sales, according to information reaching the Department of Commerce. No shipments can be made from the port in these months because of navigation difficulties. However, production and sales in the first quarter of 1952 were well above those in the corresponding period of 1951. The output of mined barytes was 9,942 tons, compared with 6,112 tons in the first quarter of 1951; for milled barytes totals were 8,183 tons and 3,062 tons, respectively. Sales of ground barytes were 4,897 tons in the first quarter of 1952, compared with 112 tons in the first quarter of 1951.

One mill was closed from August 1951 through February 1952 because of difficulties in obtaining a pure white product, but operations were resumed in March. Production is now steady but does not approach the capacity of 120 tons per 24-hour day. There has been difficulty in finding sufficient markets for the output.

Natural Resins

Activity in the gums has been rather quiet. Prices have been relatively steady. There were no anticipated increases in demand for awhile. Supplies have been good in this country. Importers felt that they had sufficient material on hand to take care of current requests. There has been no real difficulty with shipping, with the exception of shipments which have been slower due to the fact that the ships did not always depart with a full cargo, thus allowing them to make stop overs at other ports to pick up additional material.

Shellac—Importers said that the prices of the various grades were firmer last week, however, business was described as soft. Consumers were buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. Since all of the consumers will not need material at the same time, demand becomes spotty under such conditions, it was said.

There were no price changes in either the orange or the bleached grades. The orange grades were described as rather inactive, and the bleached grades quiet. The market in Calcutta was firmer one day and easier the next.

Some importers were optimistic that business activity will pick up after Labor Day. "While consumers are buying nothing more than requirements now," one source stated, "consumers will require longer inventories after that time, probably inventories of 30 to 60 days."

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—According to importers the position of Argentine material was very firm last week. The fact that quotations, if they could be obtained at all, were ½c. per pound less than the previous week, was explained by one importer as being a case where the price of incoming material was restricted to a reasonable mark-up. In other words, some of the material now coming into this country was bought at older prices (lower) and could not expect to demand as much as material which had been purchased at a later date, and higher prices. Incidentally, one importer said that 90 percent of the material now coming in was already under contract.

The general picture of this market indicated that Argentina was not ready to do business. An importer said that the country was taking advantage of an extremely firm position. Another importer said that some permits were granted by the Argentine government and other permits were denied. In the refusals, nothing was mentioned about price, it was said. Some importers feel that the floor price is on the way up. Others maintain that it would be better for both parties if there were no floor price whatsoever.

Naval Stores

Pakistan produces more rosin and turpentine than is needed for domestic consumption, according to information received by the Department of Commerce. The government has attempted to develop export markets, but so far has had only

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table is from the Bureau of Census, indicating total factory shipments of paint, varnish and lacquer in June as compared to May.

	June	May*
Total sales	$122,533,000	$126,768,000
Trade sales of paint, varnish and lacquer	81,784,000	82,148,000
Industrial sales, total	40,749,000	44,620,000
Paint and varnish	31,071,000	34,465,000
Lacquer	9,678,000	10,155,000

* Revised.

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limited success, as exports to foreign countries have been disappointing and much less than expected. Exports of rosin totaled 1,520 hundredweight (1 hundredweight equals 112 pounds), valued at 68,087 rupees, in 1951; exports of turpentine were 6,000 hundredweight, worth 236,775 rupees. Efforts continue to be made by the government and a large export-import agent to develop outlets abroad, but results have not been promising, partly because of the price factor. In view of these difficulties, it is understood that plans to build an additional plant at Havelian have been postponed.

Rosin—A government owned and operated plant in Pakistan has announced that its output of rosin for the fiscal year 1951-1952 totaled 100,000 maunds (1 maund equals 82.27 pounds), according to the Department of Commerce. The production figure for this fiscal year was double that of last year's output.

Turpentine—According to the Department of Commerce, the 1951-1952 fiscal year's output of a government owned and operated plant in Pakistan was 150,000 gallons. This plant, which is the largest producer in that country, increased its turpentine production by about two-thirds of the previous year's output.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
K	7.27*	...	...	6.80†	...
M	7.15‡	...	7.30*	...	...
N	...	...	...	7.10‡	...
WG	7.15‡	...	7.36*	7.38*	7.36*
WW, X	7.42*‡	7.49*	...	7.51*‡	7.51*

Sales, USDA

	1,609*	...	508*	499*	848*

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms)

Receipts	200	218	239	...	20
Shipments	1,173	...	...	...	...
Stocks	10,231	10,449	10,688	10,688	10,708

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B-N, $8.25; WG, $8.35; WW, $8.45

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	5.33*†	5.33*†	6.50*	4.15†	...

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	.524*	.524†	.53†
Sales	...	...	10,000§	14,000§	48,000§

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	75	440	44	67	118
Shipments	903	95	157	128	139
Stocks	11,669	12,014	11,901	11,840	11,189

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 61c., l.c.l., 71c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

	.434†	.49†	.49†	.466†	.49†

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Bags. §Gallons.

Naugatuck Appoints Coe Assistant Plant Manager

Dr. Wesley S. Coe, formerly chemical production superintendent, has been appointed assistant manager of the Naugatuck, Conn., plant of the Naugatuck Chemical Division of the United States Rubber Company. Dr. Coe joined Naugatuck in 1937 and served in the research and development department as senior section leader in process development.

Herbert Scullin will succeed Dr. Coe. Mr. Scullin has been with Naugatuck since 1935, serving as foreman, general foreman, assistant superintendent in the chemical production department and labor relations supervisor in the industrial relations department.

Smith Quits Vita-Var

Renshaw Smith, jr., has announced his resignation as vice-president and director of sales of the Vita-Var Corporation, Newark, N. J. For many years vice-president and director of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, Mr. Smith joined the New Jersey firm last fall. Mr. Smith is now on vacation, and will return to New York in September where he may be reached at 435 East 52nd street.

Centro Names Tuszynski

Centro Research Institute, Inc., Ossining, N. Y., has appointed Cornelius H. Tuszynski associate director of the concern, in charge of client relations and promotional activities. Mr. Tuszynski was formerly vice-president and director of Davis & Geck, New York. Centro specializes in research on resins, varnishes, lacquers, and paint components.

Metallic Stearates Data Available

Mathe Chemical Company, has published a new technical booklet on metallic stearates. Entitled "Stearate Booklet C-1," it is available to anyone writing Mathes headquarters at 169 Millbank street, Lodi, N. J.

Casein Correction

The forum in the August 4th issue, devoted to a letter on Defense Food Order No. 3 and casein, contained a serious typographical mistake, which OPD sincerely regrets. The selling price of casein, instead of 42 cents as erroneously reported, should have been 15 cents per pound.

A.C. Horn Advances Reuter To Field Sales Supervisor

Fred Wichelman, director of the A. C. Horn Company, trade sales division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, New York, has announced the appointment of B. A. G. Reuter to the position of field sales supervisor.

Mr. Reuter has promoted the sale of Horn paint and allied products in Brooklyn, N. Y., for twenty-five years. In his new position he will travel about the country, working with Horn salesmen in each territory.

New York Paint Technicians Hear McCleary September 4

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its first regular meeting of the fall season September 4 at the Building Trades Employers' Association dining rooms at 2 Park avenue, New York. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. Speaker of the evening will be Dr. Roy L. McCleary, technical director of Thompson, Weinman & Co. at Montclair, N. J., who will discuss "Calcium Carbonate Pigments in Exterior House Paints."

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Boiling Point, °C	165 at 760mm
Specific Gravity	0.934 at 20/20°C
pH at 20°C of 0.1M Solution	11.3
Vapor Pressure at 20°C	approx. 1mm
Flash Point (Tag. open cup)	159°F
Solubility in Water g/100 ml at 20°C	completely miscible
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Dow Chemical Develops New 'Styron' Formulation

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced the development of a new heat-resistant addition to its "Styron" plastics which it believes will find use in applications never before utilizing polystyrene plastic due to temperature limitations.

Known as "Styron 700," the new material when properly molded is said to withstand temperatures as high as 220°F., or more than 20°F. higher than regular polystyrene. Extensive field tests with the product were highly successful, the company reported, and the material is now being produced in commercial quantities at Midland. In addition to the improved heat distortion of "Styron 700," other physical properties are claimed to equal or better those of general purpose polystyrene.

Glidden Co. Develops New Line of Enamels

Development and production of a new line of fast-drying, high gloss sign and background enamels has been announced by B. C. Zahn, manager of the graphic arts and sign finishes department of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The new colors all match Outdoor Advertising Association standards. They may be sprayed or brushed, and are said to level with a uniform high gloss. These new enamels will be surface dry in from twenty to thirty minutes and will dry hard in from four to eight hours. They may be force dried up to thirty minutes at temperatures up to 250 degrees Fahrenheit, with either gas or infra-red ovens, according to a company announcement.

Wheeler Joins Edgar Bros.

Peyton Wheeler has joined the research department of Edgar Brothers Company, McIntyre, Ga. Mr. Wheeler was formerly with the Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, Ala., where he was head of the protective finishes research programs for the past four years. In his new position, he will concentrate on the research and development of aluminum silicate pigments as inerts in protective coatings.

Warwick Names Distributor

Warwick Wax Company, a subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced the appointment of Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., as exclusive distributors in the Pacific northwest. The company will carry stocks of Warwick's waxes at Seattle, Wash., Spokane, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

ADM Elects Johannsen

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has elected Albert F. Johannsen assistant treasurer, which post he will hold in addition to that of controller. Mr. Johannsen joined ADM in 1948 as chief accountant, and became controller the following year.

Monsanto Publishes Styrene Booklet

Styrene monomer and its derivatives are described in a booklet prepared by Monsanto Chemical Company's Texas division, Texas City, Tex. In addition to characteristics and uses for various styrene derivatives—styrene-butadiene emulsions, styrene-polyester resins, elastomers, styrene modified alkyd resins and styrenated oils—the illustrated booklet contains a comprehensive list of patent and literature references to styrene copolymers and reaction products.

Chemical Output to Gain

—Continued from page 3

vat dyes, maleic anhydride, phenol, and phthalic anhydride.

Other organic chemicals—Butadiene, ethyl alcohol, ethyleneglycol, ethylene oxide, methanol and sebacic acid.

Solvents — Carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloride.

Inorganic chemicals—Calcium carbide, chlorine, hydrofluoric acid, hydrogen peroxide, phosphorus, soda ash, sodium cyanide and synthetic yellow iron oxide.

Agricultural chemicals—Benzene hexachloride, DDT, lindane and nitrogen.

Other chemical materials—Activated carbon, carbon black, penicillin, styrene monomer and methyl styrene.

Unfulfilled Expansions

Fourteen chemical goals have yet to be met either by unassisted industry expansion or through rapid tax amortization.

Borden Development Head

Augustine R. Marusi has been named vice-president in charge of development of Borden Company's chemical division, New York. Mr. Marusi joined Borden's in 1939 at the chemical division's research laboratory in Bainbridge, N.Y., became district sales manager at Kernersville, N.C., in 1946, and since 1947 has been director-superintendent of the division's Brazilian subsidiary, Alba, S.A., Sao Paulo.

The chemicals and the amounts of production capacity eligible for rapid tax write-off certificates are:—

Coal chemicals—Napthalene, 40,000,000 pounds; quinoline, 3,000,000 pounds, and resorcinol, 2,000,000 pounds.

Other organic chemicals — Formaldehyde, 48,000,000 pounds, and glycerin, 23,000,000 pounds.

Solvents—Methylene chloride, 34,000,000 pounds; perchloroethylene, 8,000,000 pounds, and trichloroethylene, 10,000,000 pounds.

Inorganic chemicals — Lithium compounds, 640,000 pounds; sodium chlorate, 3,000,000 pounds, and titanium dioxide, 27,000 tons.

Other chemical materials — Oxygen, 2,252,000,000 cubic feet; plastic materials, 993,000,000 pounds, and vulcanized fiber, 4,000,000 pounds.

Output Boosts in Detail

Details of the expansion programs for the individual chemicals, with figures representing millions unless otherwise noted, are as follows:—

	Capacity Jan. 1, 1951	Total Requirements Capacity Jan. 1, 1951	Total Requirements	Amount of Expansion Amount of Expansion
Coal chemicals:—				
Anilin ..... lbs.	106.4		135	28.6
Anthraquinone vat dyes ..... lbs.	37		48	11
Maleic anhydride ..... lbs.	27		49	22
Naphthalene .. lbs.	351		555	204
Phenol ..... lbs.	343		623	280
Phthalic anhydride, lbs.	227.7		367.7	140
Quinoline ..... lbs.	1.7		5.8	4.1
Resorcinol ... lbs.	n.a.		10	n.a.
Other organic chemicals:—				
Butadiene ..... lbs.	61		162	101
Ethyl alcohol gals.	398		410	12
Ethyleneglycol lbs.	653		850	197
Ethylene oxide . lbs.	546		969	423
Formaldehyde . lbs.	1.325		1.675	350
Glycerin ..... lbs.	225		278	53
Methanol .....gals.	174		226	52
Sebacic acid .. lbs.	n.a.		25	n.a.
Styrene monomer and methyl monomer ..... lbs.	626		1.210	584
Solvents:—				
Carbon tetrachloride ..... lbs.	224		331	107
Methyl chloride lb.	34		72	38
Methylene chloride lbs.	39		109	70
Perchloroethylene . lbs.	105		180	75
Trichloroethylene . lbs.	227		409	123
Inorganic chemicals:—				
Calcium carbide .. short tons.	0.78		1.23	0.45
Chlorine short tons.	2.2		3.43	1.23
Hydrofluoric acid. lbs.	94		130	36
Hydrogen peroxide. lbs.	23.1		45.4	22.3
Lithium compounds. lbs.	3.815		10	6.185
Phosphorus tons.	0.282		0.370	0.088
Soda ash (all forms) tons.	5.699		5.2	...
Sodium chlorate ... lbs.	68		145	77
Sodium cyanide lbs.	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.
Synthetic yellow iron oxide .. lbs.	0.013		0.025	0.012
Titanium dioxide . tons.	0.282		0.37	0.088
Agricultural chemicals:—				
Benzene hexachloride .....lbs.	18.5		18.5	...
DDT .....lbs.	102		155	53
Lindane .....lbs.	0.7		5.1	4.4
Nitrogen .....ton.	1.659		2.930	1.291
Gases:—				
Oxygen .....cu. ft.	21.800		34.600	12.800
Miscellaneous materials:—				
Activated carbon . lbs.	74.7		97.4	22.7
Carbon black .. lbs.	1.520		2.320	800
Vulcanized fiber ... lbs.	60		70	10
Plastic materials:—				
Various types .. lbs.	2.126		4.646	2.520
Antibiotics:—				
Penicillin trillion units	250		600	350

n.a.—not available for publication.

Socony-Vacuum Announces Distribution, Personnel Shifts

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has announced three transactions affecting distribution of its products, as well as promotions and transfers involving eight members of the refinery engineering division.

The company's direct operations at St. Joseph, Mo., have been transferred to the Lyons Oil Company, which has been the Socony distributor at Wathena and Troy, Kans., for twelve years. Assets formerly owned by the Kelso Oil Company, Cape Girardeau, Mo., have been purchased by Socony-Vacuum from the stockholders of the company. Roseline Oil Company, Flint, Mich., has been designated by Socony as distributor for the Flint area.

As part of the personnel shifts Roy M. Owens, chief project engineer, has joined Standard-Vacuum Oil Company as managing director of its new refining subsidiary in Melbourne, Australia. Jesse C. Howard, in charge of the operating group, also has joined Standard-Vacuum and will be manager of the Altona refinery at Melbourne. Harold C. Rothe, in charge of the maintenance group, is on leave to assist Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd., organize and train a staff to take over operation of Vacuum's new refinery at Coryton, England, which is scheduled to go "on stream" late this year.

R. E. Redfield, manager of manufacturing for Socony-Vacuum Francaise, returns to the United States this month to become head of the maintenance group of the refinery engineering division. Austin C. Brightman, assistant chief project engineer has been advanced to the position of project engineer, and Edward T. Maples, a group leader, will become assistant chief project engineer. Roger Van Zytveld, in charge of the construction of a TCC unit for Deutsche-Vacuum Oel, A.G., at Bremen, Germany, and Thomas D. Owens have been promoted to group leaders in the project engineering section.

Dow Appoints Van Sickle

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced the appointment of Robert W. Van Sickle as head of the heat fabrication section, succeeding L. H. Stewart, who is transferring to the company's atomic energy plant in Colorado. It was also announced that C. R. Webster has joined the special products section of Dow's plastic technical service, to handle technical service work on polyvinyl chloride.

Plaskon Assigns Smead

George L. Smead has been promoted to manager for the sales of polyester resins and fiber glass to the reinforced plastics industry by the Plaskon Division of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio. Associated with Libbey-Owens-Ford since 1935, Mr. Smead has been with the Plaskon Division since 1948 as coating resin sales representative in the east central states.

Pierce & Stevens Advances Askin To Specialties Division Sales Post

The promotion of George M. Askin to the new position of assistant sales manager of the specialties division of Pierce & Stevens, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has been announced by Ward Hamlin, division sales manager. For the last year Mr. Askin has been promotion manager. He joined the company in 1947 as head of its billing and order department.

Colloidal Graphite Data Issued

Acheson Colloids Company, Port Huron, Mich., has released bulletin No. 435, a six-page, two-color bulletin on "Colloidal Graphite for Surface Coatings and Impregnation." The bulletin may be obtained by writing to Acheson Colloids Company, division of Acheson Industries, Inc., Port Huron, Mich.

Trade Briefs

Wilber & Williams Company has announced a new type of enamel, said to be the first to incorporate "Ruvial."

Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company, Chicago, has issued bulletins describing its "Paint-O-Plast" wall coating.

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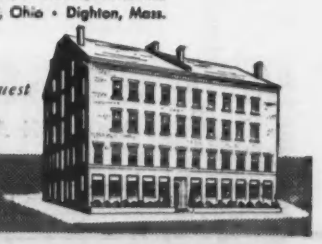
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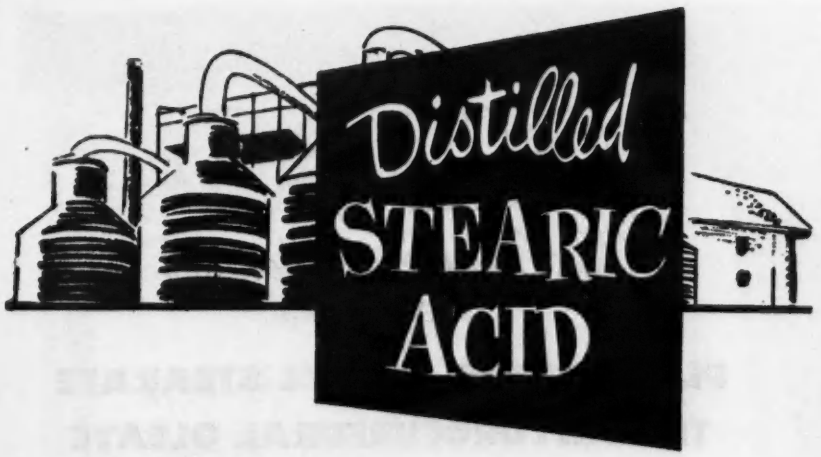

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

While trading in oils and fats lacked snap last week, edible vegetable oils remained steady, reflecting the sharp advance of soybeans. Light sales of crude corn oil took place at ¼ cent higher. Cottonseed also was up fractionally, while peanut and soybean oils were maintained at former levels.

Coconut oil was weak and off fractionally with lower cost of copra. The latter market turned easier, when demand for European delivery dried up.

Tallow and greases became firmer under improved buying interest for domestic and export account. Trading was quite active for export at premiums and both large small domestic buyers absorbed moderate quantities. Prices of all grades were lifted ¼ cent per pound.

Large stocks and slow demand for animal oils weakened grease and tallow oils, while neatsfoot oil was reduced 1 cent per pound.

Buying interest in linseed oil continued lag, but the market remained steady, reflecting the higher cost of flaxseed. Other drying oils also were quiet. Tung oil was weaker under increased offerings and quotations were off ½ cent per pound. Oiticica oil continued unsettled and light sales were reported at a decline of ½ cent per pound. Refined fish oil was quiet but steadier and sellers reduced discounts for carlots business.

Heavy demand for soybean mixtures at sharp advances due to drouth conditions brought out offerings of linseed meal mixtures last week. Sellers by adding about 5 percent of cereals to pure meal are obtaining $10 to $12 per ton above the meal ceiling for immediate shipment. Trading was active in mixtures and offerings of straight meal at the ceiling have disappeared from the market.

Consumer interest in vegetable waxes was reported slow last week. Light sales were reported in crude African beeswax and asking prices were raised 1 cent per pound. Trading in carnauba was confined between dealers. No. 3 refined was easier and off 1 cent per pound, Yellow also was unsettled, declining 2 cents per pound.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed futures remained steady last week, reflecting the firmness of allied markets, especially soybeans and cotton. Trading was light and mixed. Prices registered moderate advances for the week. Refiners continued to absorb nearby oil, against sales of futures. Selling pressure was not liberal, with buying interest also limited. Consuming demand for cash oil continued slow and disappointing in view of the sharp advance of soybeans, which reached seasonal highs.

Crude oil offerings were scarce. Market was firmer at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the Southeast and Valley, with sales and bids at 13c.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended August 15 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	341	15.66	15.23	15.53S
October	451	15.70	15.25	15.57S
December	503	15.79	15.29	15.64S
March	238	15.87	15.38	15.75S
May	118	15.85	15.42	15.75@15.80
July	42	15.87	15.45	15.75S

Total sales, 1,693 contracts.

Memphis.—Light sales of crude cottonseed oil at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., mills. Crude soybean oil 11¼c. bid and 11⅜c. asked for tankcars, f.o.b., mills. Cottonseed and soybean meals exhausted in this territory. Mills not offering until definite government action as to ceilings. Cotton crop doing nicely.

Linseed Oil

Strength of flaxseed was reflected in linseed oil creating a firmer tone in the market. Prices were unchanged and steadier. Raw oil was well held at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 16¼c. per pound, New York delivery. Consumer interest in forward requirements continued inactive. Demand for oil was restricted to withdrawals against former contracts.

The flaxseed crop as of August 1 was forecast at 29,665,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, compared with the July 1 estimate of 28,328,000 bushels and the 1951 production of 33,802,000 bushels. The 1941-50 average is 38,506,000 bushels.

Minneapolis.—Some third quarter 1952 and early 1953 coverage was reported in the linseed oil market by area crushers last week but, generally, there was no change in the demand picture. Users were willing to book needs when concessions were offered under quoted prices but they shied away at higher levels. Some even looked to better deals now that crushers were getting a better conversion rate out of their linseed meal mixtures. Crushers, however, were adamant and held asking prices around 15c. per pound, in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Sales were reported at around 14.5c. per pound. Strength in the cash flaxseed market acted as a counter-balance to the better prices now being received on meal mixes.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1952-53
Past week	7,980,000	8,040,000
Since Sept. 1	395,062,000	468,380,000

Flaxseed—Market stronger under active demand. Offerings of old crop continued scarce.

Minneapolis—Cash seed sold at $4.07 to $4.08 per bushel early in the week and active demand and scarce offerings lifted the market to $4.15 per bushel. There was considerable activity in the futures market, with the March and May, 1953 contracts reaching new seasonal high price levels. At mid-week, March was up to $4.22 a bushel and May was at $4.24. In the cash market, meanwhile, purchases were very limited. Spot sales totaled 32 cars and 2,000 bushels in trucklots while to-arrive bookings arounted to 22 cars and in excess of 36,500 bushels in trucklots. Marketings of seed, mostly old-crop supplies, totaled 221 cars for the week as compared with 203 cars in the preceding week and 41 cars in the same week last year. Harvesting of flax made good progress in the southern part of Minnesota and northwestern South Dakota, but very little seed was being marketed. Intermittent rains hampered operations in other sections of the Upper Midwest flaxseed belt.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	366,000	62,900	68,600	215,900
Since Sept. 1	24,100,800	25,910,500	4,795,300	6,555,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Prices were unchanged and steady, despite quiet demand. Withdrawals against contracts were reported in fair request.

Coconut—Market on the Pacific coast was easier and off fractionally. Tankcars were quoted at 9c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast. The New York market was nominal at 10⅜c. per pound, tankcars.

Copra—This market also was easier and declined $2.50 per ton. Prompt shipments were quoted at $130 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, and $135 New York basis.

Corn—Crude oil was firmer, with sales reported at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was lifted to 16⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, with light trading at this figure.

Cottonseed, Refined—Prices were unchanged and steady at 16⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Quiet demand and increased offerings kept this market unsettled. Prices were lower and nominal at 21½c. to 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, with light sales reported at the lower figure. Drums were easier, ranging from 23c. to 23½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Trading in edible oil was light and spotty. Prices were unchanged and steady at $2.15 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quantity and quality. Olive foots were lower and nominal at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, on spot as to quantity.

Palm—Stocks on spot were unchanged and steady. Business was quiet. Clarified was quoted at 12¾c. per pound, drums,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Oils, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, bees, African, crude, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Copra, $2.50 per ton
Oils, coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ¼c. per lb.
N. Y., ¼c. per lb.
Neatsfoot, 1c. per lb.
Oiticica, ½c. per lb.
Olive, foots, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ½c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, ref., 1c. per lb.
Yellow, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 17, 1951
103.46	103.99	101.03	130.61

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

spot delivery and 11¼c., tankcars, same basis.

Peanut—Crude oil was scarce and maintained at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading was reported slow. Refined oil was well held at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

The peanut crop was estimated at 1,172,000,000 pounds, as of August 1 by the Department of Agriculture, compared with the 1951 production of 1,676,125,000 pounds and 1941-50 average of 2,042,448,000 pounds.

Rapeseed—Trading continued slow. Quotations were merely nominal at 17½c. to 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Although trading was limited the market was firm reflecting the strength of beans. Crude oil moved within the range of 11¼c. to 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, August-September delivery, and at 11c. to 11⅛c. for October-December. Refined salad oil was maintained at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean crop as of August 1 was estimated at 264,395,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, compared with the 1951 production of 280,152,000 bushels and the 1941-50 average of 202,068,000 bushels.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended August 15 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	31	11.35	11.15	11.15@11.30
October	17	11.30	11.00	11.10@11.20
November	2	11.15	11.15	11.10@11.20
December	30	11.30	10.95	11.15S
March	18	11.35	11.15	11.15@11.35
July	15	11.40	11.40	11.25@11.40

Total sales, 113 contracts.

Tung—This market continued weak and quotations dropped ½c. per pound. Offers were liberal, while buying interest lagged. Tankcars were quoted at 38c. to 38¼c. per pound, New York prompt delivery, and 37¾c. to 38c. for November forward. Drums were easy and lower at 39½c. to 39¾c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles.—Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, USP, 28½c. per pound; No. 3, 28¼c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 35.10c. per pound, l.c.l.; unbodied, 33.60c. per pound, l.c.l. Coconut, crude, 9c. per pound. Corn, crude, 13½c. per pound; refined, 17.02c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13c. per pound, Texas; 13¼c. per pound, Valley; refined, 16.75c. per pound. Linseed, 16.1c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 16c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 19½c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 11.375c. per pound, midwest; refined, 14.625c. per pound. Tung, 38¼c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Improved buying interest for domestic and export delivery featured the market last week. Trading was more active and quotations were boosted ¼c. per pound. Choice white was quoted at 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 4⅜c.; house, 4c. and brown, 3½c. same basis.

Lard—This market was irregular and fairly steady. Business was reported slow. Cash lard was quoted at 11⅜c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Market was stronger under improved business for domestic and export. Prices were lifted ¼c. per pound for all grades. Fancy was quoted at 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars delivered; extra, 6⅛c.; special, 5⅜c., and No. 1, 4⅝c., same basis. Export business was fairly active and took place at premium of ¼c. per pound.

Animal Oils

Lack of improvement in the quiet demand and increased offerings weakened grease, neatsfoot and tallow oils. Greases and tallow oils were off fractionally, while neatsfoot oil dropped 1c. per pound. Oleo oil and stearine were in limited supply and more or less nominal.

Fish Oils

Cod—Consuming inquiry continued inactive. Offers from Newfoundland also were limited. Prices were unchanged and merely nominal at 11½c. to 12c. per pound, drums, on spot.

Refined Fish—Although demand for refined grades was slow, the tone of the market was steadier and sellers reduced former liberal discounts for carlot busi-

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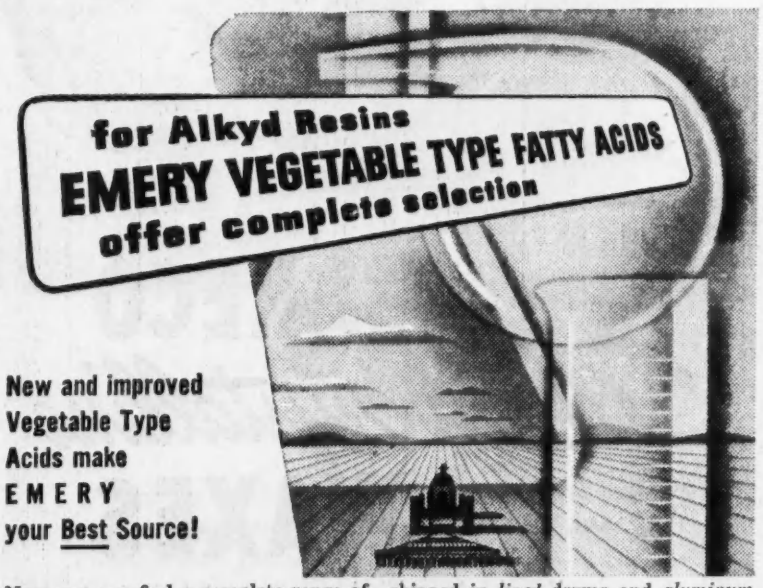
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ness. Light pressed oil was quotably unchanged at 10½c. per pound, tankcars and alkali refined at 11½c. per pound, New York delivery. Crude menhaden oil was inactive and nominal at 6c. per pound, tankcars, Atlantic coast and 5½c., Gulf coast.

Los Angeles.—Buying interest continued slow. Two cars of crude tuna oil moved at 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Menhaden oil quoted 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. Gulf points. Canadian herring oil supplies were moderate, and offered at 7¼c. per pound, Canadian funds, f.o.b. Vancouver, B. C. Although the California pilchard season officially opened August 1 at San Francisco and Monterey, there has been no fishing to date, pending settlements of cannery workers agreement and boat owner negotiations.

Fatty Acids

This market continued in the doldrums last week. Despite the slow business, the market held on a steady basis, reflecting the firmness of basic oils and fats. Red oil, stearic acid and tallow fatty acid were maintained at former quotations. Vegetable fatty acids also were steady and quotably unchanged.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Active demand continued for prompt and forward shipment with offerings practically nil. Market was entirely nominal at ceilings.

Linseed Meal—Sellers withdrew offers of straight linseed meal last week and linseed mixtures made their appearance on the market at $10 to $12 per ton above the meal ceiling.

Minneapolis—Last week saw the inauguration of "linseed meal mixtures" on the market, a meal likened to soybean meal mix—which has been on the market for many months. Trade sources said there is little, if any, straight linseed meal for sale at the new ceiling of $78 a ton, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis. By adding a small amount of some other ingredient, such as corn, to linseed meal, the resultant product may be sold as a "mixed meal." This type of meal is bringing $7 to $9 a ton more than the ceiling for immediate delivery. One crusher sold around 8,000 tons of the linseed meal mix at $85 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, while others were quoting up to $92. There was a heavy movement of meal now that mixes were on the market. Shipments at 16,260,000 pounds were the heaviest for any week of the oldcrop season to date.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	16,260,000	9,240,000
Since Sept. 1	524,820,000	821,040,000

Soybean Meal—The Chicago Board of Trade August 12 adopted a regulation prohibiting trading in soybean meal futures, except for liquidating purposes. Contracts affected are October and December, 1952 and January, March and May, 1953. Holders of soybean meal of contract quality may make a short sale, but only for delivery purposes. Officials of the exchange were not interested at this time in opening a futures market for soybean mixtures because at best it would have a most uncertain future. Ceilings may be suddenly adjusted or removed. Soybean meal ceiling was unchanged at $81 per ton, bulk, Decatur, with sales of mixtures reported up to $110 per ton, bulk, Decatur for immediate delivery.

Waxes

Beeswax — Crude African wax was firmer with sales reported at 46c. per pound, for spot delivery. Offer for shipment were scarce and restricted to future delivery. Trading in refined grades continued light for actual needs.

Carnauba—Consumer demand continued inactive. Fair volume of business was reported between dealers. Market continued a nominal affair. No. 3 refined and No. 1 yellow were unsettled and lower. No. 3 crude was unchanged at 96c. to 98c. per pound, as to quantity, while refined was available at $1.01 to $1.02 per pound. No. 1 yellow was quoted at $1.26 to $1.28 per pound and No. 2, $1.24 to $1.26 per pound as to quantity and seller.

Ouricury — Business was quiet. Refined was quoted nominally at 79c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

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BOILER—Erie Economic, 125 H.P., 125 P.S.I.
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2—700 gal. closed jacketed Kettles, with Simplex Turbo Mixers, m.d.
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1—Hardinge Rotary Classifier, 6' x 14".
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2—Raymond 4-roll High Side Mills, each complete with 2-50 HP. 3/60/2200 volt motors, connecting piping, etc.
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16" steel, 22' long (4).

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36", 35 chambers, center feed, open.
12" Sperry, aluminum chambers.

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1035 sq. ft., Braun, 4 pass 250 PSI (2).
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7'x125'x½".
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1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Home Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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Mixer: Day #6. 100 gal., jktd., 25 hp.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Powder Mixer: Day, 66 cu. ft., jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaportite st. steel.
Pony Mixer: Day 40 gal., 5 hp.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Mikro-Atomizer: No. 5, with 5 hp. motor.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51, motor dr.
Oil Purifier: De Laval No. 600, 2 hp. motor.
Vacuum Pumps: Nash AL-6 and H5.
Filters: Sparkler, Alsop, Ertel, Industrial.
Mill: 12x24" Farrel-Birmingham, 25 hp.
Tank: 1000 gal., type 316, stain. steel.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal. st. steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.
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1—16,200 gal. Vertical Stainless Steel Tank. NEW.

3—Lee 300 gal. Stainless Steel Water Jacketed Tanks with double motion agitators.

35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 275, 330, 480, 500 and 1350 gal.

18—15,000 gal. Horiz. Welded Steel Tanks.
1—Stainless Steel Kettle, Jktd. & Agit., 950 gal., T 347.

4—Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles 150 gal.; with double motion agitators.

50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

1—2½ gal. Stainless Steel Reactor Tank with agitator.

1—500 gal. Lead Lined Kettle, with cover jacket, coils & agitator.

1—100 gal. Aluminum Reaction Kettle, Jktd. and Agit.

1—300 gal. Stainless Steel Vacuum Still, T316, direct fired.

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6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, B-2, D-3, D-4; 16-punch.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.

3—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #2-S1, #2-TH.

1—Williams Hammer Mill, Size A, Type AK, Stainless Steel.

1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4'6" dia. x 24", steel liner.

2—Paul Amme #6 Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills, 32"x36".

1—Paul Abbe #4A Pebble Mill, 45x48.

1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.

1—Sharples #14 Super Centrifuge, Stainless Steel.

12—C. I. Filter Presses, 10" to 30" sizes.

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1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 6' face, aluminum.

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1—Klein Stainless Steel Pressure Leaf Filter, 97 sq. ft.

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4—36" Rubber Covered, hydr. cl.
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Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

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8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab. to 25 gals
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22" 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

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4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
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4—Haveg 2,000 Gals. Cap. Storage Tanks.

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Chloromycetin Cleared

—Continued from page 3

taled 50 percent, attributable to aplastic anemia and related conditions in which the bone marrow has lost its ability to manufacture both red and white cells of the blood.

A group of 168 cases, including ninety-seven cases of aplastic anemia, was eliminated from consideration by the committee because it was determined that chloromycetin had not been administered. A remaining group of sixty-five cases in which chloromycetin may or may not be involved, continued under investigation. It is estimated that since the drug came on the market in 1949, it has been administered to something like eight million patients.

Labeling Changes

Commissioner Crawford said the labeling of chloromycetin will be changed to include the following warning at the top of the circular which is distributed with the antibiotic:—"Certain blood dyscrasias (aplastic anemia, thrombocytopenic purpura, granulocytopenia and pancytopenia) have been associated with the administration of chloromycetin. It is essential that adequate blood studies be made when prolonged or intermittent administration of this drug is required. Chloromycetin should not be used indiscriminately or for minor infections."

The following statement will appear on the label:—"Warning: Blood dyscrasias may be associated with intermittent or prolonged use. It is essential that adequate blood studies be made."

Parke, Davis Statement

Commenting on FDAs decision, Harry J. Loynd, president of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., producers of the antibiotic, stated that "it reflects new credit on the research scientists who discovered and perfected chloromycetin, and the clinical investigators who made exhaustive tests before chloromycetin was first made available to the medical profession."

He noted that during the evaluations of the antibiotic by FDA and the National Research Council, Parke, Davis received numerous votes of confidence from physicians who had used chloromycetin successfully. "We are glad," he said, "that physicians will continue to use the antibiotic according to their own best judgement, and that the evaluations disclosed the facts about the precautions they should take in using this valuable and powerful chemotherapeutic agent."

Naval Stores Conservation

—Continued from page 4

many trees under the new system and double his gum production. Foresters also leaves the tree trunk round and smooth so that no part of the tree is wasted when it is sawed at the mill later.

Provisions of the 1953 program, effective January 1, 1953, are:—(1) Payment of 2 cents per face for each properly installed first-year face on trees not less than nine inches in diameter at breast height. (2) Payment of one-half cent for continued proper working of each second, third, fourth and fifth year face on trees not less than nine inches in diameter. (3) Payment of 3½ cents for each properly installed first year face on trees not less than ten inches in diameter. (4) Payment of 2 cents for continued working of each face which was installed under the ten-inch diameter cupping practice in 1950, 1951 or 1952. (5) Payment of 4½ cents for each properly installed first year face on trees not less than 11 inches in diameter. (6) Payment of 2½ cents for continued proper working of each second, third and fourth year face qualified under eleven-inch diameter cupping in 1949, 1950, 1951 or 1952.

(7) Payment of 5 cents for new faces installed on previously worked trees. (8) Payment of 2½ cents for proper working of each face installed under the restricted cupping or selective recupping practices in 1950, 1951 or 1952. (9) Payment of 7 cents for each properly installed first year face on trees selectively marked to meet specific requirements of this practice. (10) Payment of 3 cents for continued working of second, third, fourth or fifth year faces originally installed under the selective cupping practice. (11) Payment of 8 cents to 11 cents for each face accepted for pilot plant tests for controlled experiments in the new methods and equipment for gum production. (12) Payment of 2 cents for each face worked by bark chipping method. (13) A requirement that participants follow approved practices relative to fire protection and timber cutting.

Synthetic Fuel Production

—Continued from page 5

spend approximately $500,000,000 on coal hydrogenation plants. Now the emphasis seems to be on shale, and Secretary Chapman also points out that a low-cost method of coal gasification might well lead to the Fischer-Tropsch process. Since it will be much more than a decade before synthetic fuels from any of these routes can really compete with petroleum, the interim should obviously be spent on pilot-plant and other small-scale development work, aimed at improvement of the processes for converting both coal and shale. Large scale plants would probably be obsolete before they were completed, and would cost many times as much as an intelligently planned research program which would give information of more real value."

Tall Oil Esters Data Issued

The Tall Oil Association has published bulletin No. 10 in its series on tall oil. Entitled "Tall Oil Esters," the bulletin starts out with a general discussion of esters, lists tall oil advantages and ester uses, and goes on to describe esterification, monohydric esters, polyhydric esters, mixed esters, monoesters and ester testing methods. A bibliography of literature sources is also included.

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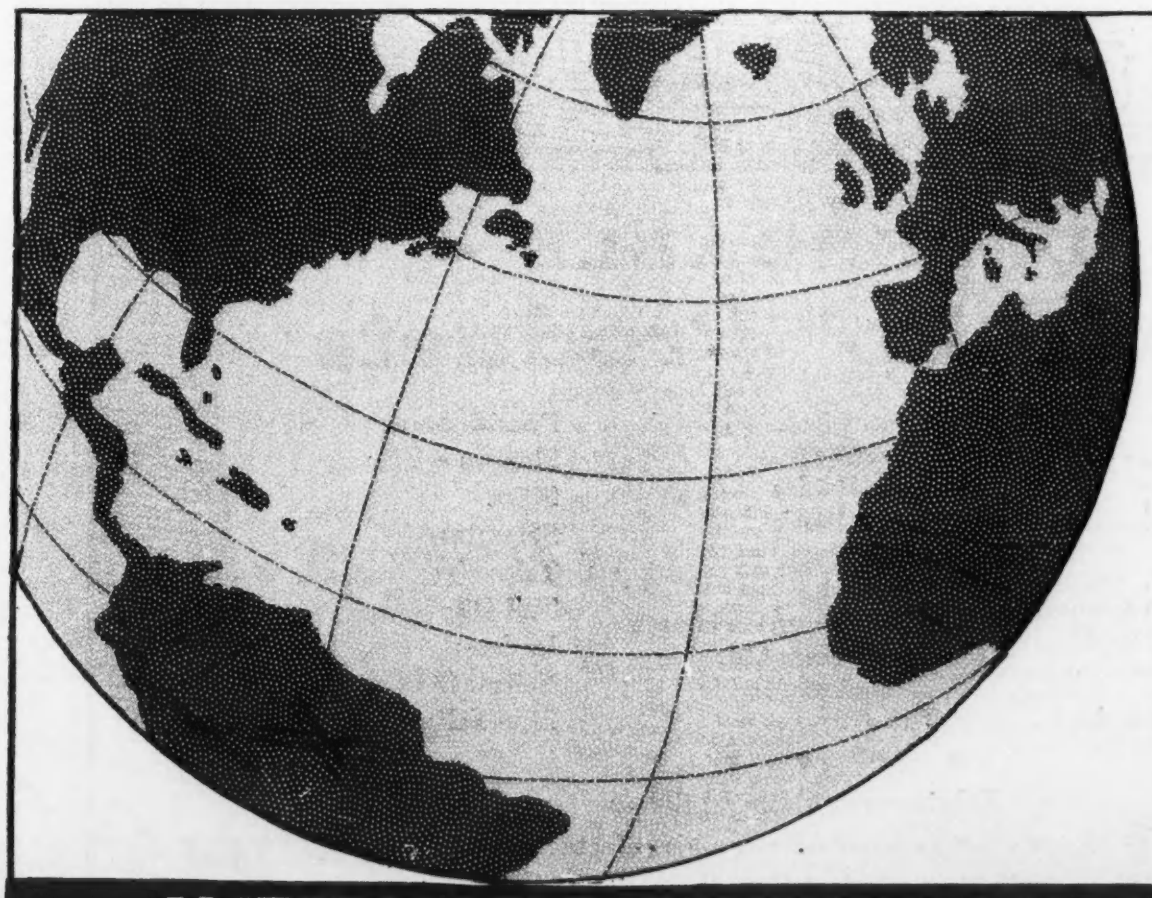

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